IMPOSSIBLE

To tell in such a short space the full particulars and prices of the High Grade Quality cycles which will be sent post free. Wellington Cycle & Motor Co., Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

DON'T

Believe for a moment that quality cycles could be had cheap. High Grade quality cycles and not nasty ones supplied at moderate prices. Wellington Cycle & Motor Co., Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY HMANOH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 154 BOMBAY TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1925. ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind, (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15
Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPY.

Incorporated in Holland.

ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.

Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserved Funds F42,705,032 £3,558,752

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).

Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.

HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:

DUTCH EAST INDIES:—

Samarang	Diember	Pekalongan
Soerabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Modan	Kota Radja	Solo
Sandjerma	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Padang	Weltervredon

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore Penang.

BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.

JAPAN:—Kobe.

CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.

LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE—6, ESPLANADE ROAD.

A. HOOGENSTEYN. Actg. Agent.

P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passport

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
4th July	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
11th ,,	MALWA*		10,941
18th ,,	RANPURA		16,100
25th ,,	MALOJA x		20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA		7,952
8th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
15th ,,	DELTA*		7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
29th ,,	MOREA		10,911
5th Sept.	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		16,227
19th ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA*	16,100
26th ,,	RANPURA		
3rd Oct.	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA x	16,504
10th ,,	CHINA		7,952
17th ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
24th ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
31st ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI		16,100
14th ,,	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
21st ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
28th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA *	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA		16,100
12th ,,	RAZMAK	NALDERAx	15,953
19th ,,	DEVANHA		8,151
26th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA *	10,919
1926. 2nd Jan.	RAWALPINDI		16,100
9th ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,227
16th ,,	RANCHI		16,100
23rd ,,	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA *	11,089
30th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND,		11,430
6th Feb.	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
13th ,,	RANPURA		16,585
20th ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,941
27th ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,109
6th Mar.	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
13th ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA *	10,902
27th ,,	RANCHI		16,100
31st ,,	CHINA		7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK	NALDERAx	15,993
10th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
17th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA *	10,918
24th ,,	RANPURA		16,585
1st May	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,227
8th ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London £80, £70, and £60.

1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, and £56.

2nd Saloon to London £54, and £52.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50, and £48.

The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.

Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the "China" on the 31st March 1926.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon "A" Return Tickets at special reduced rates are available by any sailing during the period commencing from Bombay on the 20th June and terminating by the new s. s. "Ranpura" due Bombay on the 11th September

The Rates are as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and Back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
4th July	NIRVANA *	6,021
16th July	DOMALA	8,441
17th Sept.	WARFIELD*	3,060
29th Oct.	NIRVANA*	6,021
12th Nov.	MANDALA	8,246
26th ,,	DUMANA	8,427

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo for Australia with
7th July	SICILIA	6,813	DONGOLA
10th ,,	MACEDONIA	11,089	
7th Aug.	NARKUNDA	16,227	
1st Sept.	SOUDAN	6,696	CATHAY
15th ,,	SICILIA	6,813	MALOJA
13th Oct.	DELTA	8,097	NALDERA
10th Nov.	SOUDAN	6,696	NARKUNDA.

* Cargo vessels only, proceed to Japan via Singapore

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1st July	BARALA	..	Busreh via Karachi & P. G. Ports
3rd ,,	VARSOVA	..	Busreh via Karachi.
8th ,,	KAROA	..	East & S. Africa

The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on Saturdays and Mondays have now been suspended until September, but steamers will leave for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays as usual.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Ceylon Maru	J. Yamada	4905	16th June	30th June
*Sado Maru	T. Sonoyama	5898	29th June	10th July
Toyooka Maru	S Enya	7098	17th July	31st July
Muroran Maru	S. Hirai	5374	29th July	12th Aug
*Tamba Maru	J: Fujisawa	5845	15th Aug.	29th Aug.

*Passengers Steamers.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	200	140	100
Hongkong	475	320	215	145
Shanghai	530	355	240	160
Kobe	500	400	255	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams YUSEN.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons:	Arrival.	Departure.
Indo Maru.	H. Gotow	5009	18 June	30 June
Honolulu Maru.	G. Fujita	5750	30 June	9 July
Argun Maru	T. Inoue	6609	11 July	24 July
Hamburg Maru.	K. Orihara	5220	16 July	9 Aug.

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
Phone No. 22156. Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box, No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

for Swadeshi-made Confectionery such as Acid drops, Lemon drops, Raspberry drops, Sugared Almonds and Almond Rocks. Packed in 7lb. tins and glass jars at wholesale rates.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.

Brand tablet Manufacturers of Quinine—Bs: Purgative and Confectioner.

Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7

INSURANCE.

THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Have very attractive plans of Life Insurance, Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus tables a Novelty in Insurance line.

AGENTS WANTED.

For terms and particulars apply to:—
DALAL & CO., Secretaries.

Head Office, 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY LTD., LAHORE.

A SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE.

Results for 1924.

A RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS.

1. Proposals for Insurance received during the year about Rs. 72,00,000
2. Policies actually issued during the year about ..... Rs. 58,00,000
3. Annual Income about ..... Rs. 14,00,000
4. Effective Policy business uptc 31st Decr. 1924 about ..... Rs. 2,25,00,000
5. Accumulated Fund ..... Rs. 56,00,000
6. Claims paid about. ..... Rs. 42,00,000

INSURANCE UNDER ALL UP-TO-DATE SCHEMES.

INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED all over India.

Terms Liberal.

Chief Agents for Karnatak and Goa: Messrs. DUTT & CO.,

Shree Dutt Bhawan, Karwar, North Kanara.

Manager: K. C. VIDYARTHI.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1875.

NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET, Behind Currency Bank.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 3% per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—

GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.

'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union.

16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

INSURANCE.

THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA

1924

ANOTHER BANNER YEAR

New Insurance Issued	over Rupees	18	Crores
Insurance in Force -	,,	86	,,
Income - - -	,,	4	,,
Assets - - -	,,	16	,,

The amount of New Business, the increase in Assets and Payments to Policyholders were the largest in the history of the Company. The reserve for Dividends to Policyholders now amounts to Rs. 1,07,93,034 of which Rs. 36,79,539 will be paid Policyholders as dividends during 1925.

Apply for particulars of Insurance to:

BRANCH OFFICE:—49-51, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.

M. KANJI & Co.,

General Agents.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Established 1897)

STRIKING PROGRESS:

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS OF ECONOMICAL AND CAREFUL MANAGEMENT RESULT IN ASSETS EXCEEDING

2 1/2 CRORES TO-DAY.

THE COMPANY TO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH.

Head Office: 214, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO., Managers.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED:— 1910:

Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %

The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Rs. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29 Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs. R. M. DWADKAR & Co, Gun Powder Road, Mazagaon Bombay.

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.

(Founded by Sir P. C. RAY)

"B. C. P. W."

ASVAN - BEST NERVINE TONIC
PYREX - MALARIA SPECIFIC
SARSOL - BLOOD PURIFIER
SANTOL - DIURETIC
TYKOL - DEODORANT ANTISEPTIC

VIBRO-ASOKA - UTERINE TONIC
PTYCHO-PAPAIN
ELIXIR-PAPAIN
Mist PEPSIN Comp.
TONIC GLYCEROPHOSPHATES
for Dyspepsia, Heart-burn, Flatulence, etc

SYRUP BRAHMI and SYRUP VASAKA with HYPOPHOSPHITES and TOLU

BOMBAY DEPOT:— THE POPULAR PHARMACY,

Head Office GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY,

Phone No. 40784

Branch— SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF

SPECIAL

CONCESSION RATES

IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

ON and from 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements are as under:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Twelve Words.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the arvertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—PETTY AGENTS on 30/ plus 2 per cent. Commission III Class Railway fare. Cash security 100. Apply SYAL HOSIERY STORES, 351, Thakurdwar, Bombay.
A 23528

WANTED—A HINDU FIRST CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER for an up-country Spg. Wg. Mill Apply stating experience and lowest salary with certificates to Box No. 844 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1345

WANTED—A competent experienced MECHANICAL ENGINEER with proper certificates of competency, stating the salary to be expected. No Third Class Engineer need apply. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 842 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1341

WANTED—A SNATAK with Vanijya as his optional and strong in English for the Rashtriya Shala (The Gujerati National High School), Bombay. Apply to the SECRETARY, The Bombay Gujerati Rashtriya Kelavani Mandal, Rashtriya Shala, Bombay.
A R1354

WANTED—RESPECTABLE and INFLUENTIAL AGENTS at all important places of Gujarat and Kathiawar to represent Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd., for procuration of life insurance business on very liberal terms. Apply MANAGER, Bombay Branch, 94, Medows St., Fort, Bombay.
A23531

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—An ENGINEER for Ice Factory of 2 tons in Persian Gulf. Apply with copies of testimonials and state salary expected. Apply Box No. 846, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1350

WANTED—SPECULATORS with 2,500/- Liability. Immediate investment 1,000/-. Profits five times investment guaranteed on success. No risks. Apply SPECULATION, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."
R1342

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WEAVING MASTER, long experienced, highly qualified and sizing specialized seeks situation immediately. Excellent work. Salary Rs. 200. Kindly write to Box No. 847, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1351

THOROUGHLY RELIABLE experienced up-country gentleman, able to secure Rys. P.W.D. Army orders, requires EMPLOYMENT with reputed Bombay firm or Contractor. Reference exchanged. Terms moderate. Apply BILLET, care of "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1329

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

VERY DECENT SHOP TO LET on Hornby Row. Apply Box No. 849, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C R1352

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST in tram on 24th inst. between Hornby Road and Bhendi Bazar, a PACKET containing account books, Bills, etc., in the name of H. J. Ratanji. Finder communicating to 410, Chinchpokly, Parel will be rewarded.
PB R1344

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

CHANDLER, 6 cylinder, 5 seater for sale. Good running order. Fast and lively engine. Tyres nearly new. Rs. 1,000. Box No. 840, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
JA 23561

PROFESSION

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE INfallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. **PANDIT KRIPARAM** (Specialist in Leprosy,) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).
N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Re. 1. postage 1a. 5 extra.

GUINEAWORM and RINGWORM.—First class infallible medicine for above for external use can be had at Re. 1 per phial from K. JAGANNATHAN, Santa Cruz, Packing and Postage Extra.
P R1245

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle" preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All protographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

MANGOES AND LICHIES GRAFTS

MANGOES and LICHIES GRAFTS five years old Rs. 30/- three years Rs. 25/-; two years Rs. 20; one year Rs. 13 per dozen. Packing freight extra, price with order. Send one anna stamp for a catalogue of the grafts. SUPERINTENDENT, Estate Garden, Darbhanga.
F 23440

BEST KULU APPLES and PEARS to any part of India 11 lb. basket Rs. 5/4/0 V. P. P. all charges included. CHARLES LEE, Hurripur Orchards. P.O. Nagar Kulu, Punjab.
F 1242

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

GOLD and SILVER SHOE BROCADE PIECES, most attractive and stylish. Durable yet cheap. Highly appreciated by foreigners. Gold Rs. 11/8/- Silver Rs. 9/8/- from MAGANJEE GOVINDJEE, 11, Hankartola, Benares.
T R1330

GUNS, RIFLES, AMMUNITION at greatly reduced prices. Freight free. Liberal discounts. Lists free. ROYAL PIONEER CO., Meerut.
T R1111

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE of the National Indian Life Insurance Co., Ltd., Bombay Branch, has been REMOVED from Examiner Press Building and on and from the 29th June, 1925, our address will be as under:—

RUSTOM BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
H. K. PATHARE,
Ag. Branch Secretary.
R1337

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
Bombay 27th May, 1925.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PRINCIPAL REGISTER and the BRANCH REGISTERS of the Imperial Bank of India will be CLOSED for transfer of shares from WEDNESDAY, the 1st July, 1925, to WEDNESDAY, the 15th July, 1925, both days inclusive.
N H Y. WARREN,
W LAMB, (Offg.)
Managing Governors.
C23450

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
NO 295 OF 1922.

Re: TRICUMDAS KHIMJI, a firm, carrying on business at Mulji Jetha Market, outside the Fort of Bombay Adjudged Insolvents.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TRICUMDAS KHIMJI, proprietor of the abovenamed Insolvent firm has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 5th August, 1925, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 29th day of June, 1925.
K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.
C. 23580.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE FAZULBHOY MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Currimbhoy House," No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of July, 1925, at 4 p.m. (Standard time) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1925.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To Confirm the appointment of Mr. Cursetji Jamsetji A. Wadia as Director.
4. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company as notified in the Press are CLOSED from 26th day of June, 1925 to the 8th day of July, 1925, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 30th June, 1925.

N. B.—The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered office on and after the 10th day of July 1925 to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on 25th day of June, 1925, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Share-holder to his last given address.
C23571

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS, CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Currimbhoy House" No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of July at 4-5 p.m. (Standard time) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1925.
2. To Confirm the appointment of Mr. Cursetji Jamsetji A. Wadia as Director.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company as notified in the Press are CLOSED from 26th June, 1925 to the 8th July, 1925, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 30th June, 1925.
C23572

THE EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY MILLS, CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Currimbhoy House" No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of July at 4-10 (Standard Time) to transact the following business:

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1925.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To Confirm the appointment of Mr. Cursetji Jamsetji A. Wadia as Director.
4. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company as notified in the Press are CLOSED from the 26th June, 1925 to 8th July, 1925, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 30th June, 1925.

N. B.—The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered office on and after the 10th day of July 1925 to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on 25th day of June, 1925, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Share-holder to his last given address.
C23573

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CRESCENT MILLS CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Currimbhoy House" 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of July, 1925, at 4-15 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1925.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To Confirm the appointment of Mr. Cursetji Jamsetji A. Wadia as Director.
4. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company as notified in the Press are CLOSED from 26th day of June, 1925 to the 8th day of July, 1925, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 30th June, 1925.

N. B.—The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered office on and after the 10th day of July 1925 to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on 25th day of June, 1925, and the Dividend Warrant will be posted to each Share Holder to his last given address.
C23574

THE PEARL MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Currimbhoy House" No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of July, 1925, at 4-20 p.m. (Standard time) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year nding 31st March 1925.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To Confirm the appointment of Mr. Cursetji Jamsetji A. Wadia as Director.
4. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company as notified in the Press are CLOSED from the 26th day of June, 1925 to the 8th day of July, 1925, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 30th June, 1925.

N. B.—The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered office on and after the 10th day of July 1925 to those share-holders whose names stand on the Register on 25th day of June, 1925, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Share-holder to his last given address.
C23575

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

IN CANCELLATION OF NOTICE, dated 23rd instant, the Bank will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 3rd proximo, that day being a Public Holiday (BAKRID) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881 and not Thursday the 2nd proximo as previously notified.

By Order,
J. G. RIDLAND,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 27th June, 1925.
C. 23577.

NOTICE.

UNDER the provisions of the Aligarh Muslim University Act the Registered Graduates of the University are entitled to elect 40 persons as ordinary members of the Court, which is the supreme governing body of the University. Graduates of the University as well as of those of the M. A. O. College are entitled to be registered. The fees for registration shall be as follows:—

Initial fee for entry of name Rs. 10/-
Annual fee for retention of name Rs. 5/-

A graduate, who has had his name entered and retained may at any time compound subsequent payments by paying Rs. 150 in a lump sum minus the annual fees he has already paid.

Besides electing representatives to the Court, they will have other privileges also such as the use of the Library, etc.

Applications for registration together with the necessary fees should at once be addressed to

THE REGISTRAR, MUSLIM UNIVERSITY, ALIGARH.
C23576

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
PRESENTS

"FELIX LOSES OUT."
PATHE GAZETTE
MANNA'S BIG WIN
IN THE 1925 DERBY
THE WORLD'S CLASSIC
SHOWING ALL THIS WEEK
AT 6, 8 and 10 P.M.
POPULAR PRICES.

Cinema Majestic.
Presents THIS WEEK
SHRI KRISHNA FILM Co's
CHALOO ZAMANA
Time and Rates as Usual.

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents, 123 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 22736.

SALE OF 50 BUNDLES COPPER SHEETS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 1st July, 1925, at 4 p.m. sell by Public Auction at Wari Bunder, Duty Paid Warehouse the following:—

By order of the bank concerned.
25 Bundles Copper sheets 4'x4' Tons 6-740-5
25 Bundles Copper sheets 4'x4' Tons 6-6-2-17.

The goods will be sold in the condition they may be at the time of sale. Invoice weight to be accepted by the purchaser and paid for. All Bombay Port Trust and other charges accrued three days after the sale to be paid by the purchaser. Further conditions and particulars to be obtained of the undersigned.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MEHTA & CO.
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
119, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 21285.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT G. I. P. RAILWAY'S GOODS DEPOT AT WADI BUNDER.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Ry. Co. and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA & CO. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on TO-DAY, TUESDAY, the 30th June, 1925, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings.

Bundles of Iron sheets, Bundles of Iron chairs, Bundles of Brooms, Bundles of leather cuttings, Bundles of steel hoops, Bundles of gunny bags, bundles of C. I. sheets, bundle of Red Lead, bundles of Brass sheets, bundles of Iron bar, case of Glass Bangles, case of Iron Nails, lot of stones, kegs of paint, case of dye, case of bangle stone, bags of cotton seeds, bags of wheat, bags of Toor, bags of Jowari, bags of linseed bags of Hirda, bags of Tilly, bags of Chuni, bags of castorseed, bags of sweeping grain, bags of betel nut, bags of insense, bag of almond, cases of caps, E. Iron barrels, drums of oil, E. wooden cases, etc., etc.

N.B.—Cash will be required at the time of sale for all lots worth upto Rs. 100 and above that a deposit of 50 per cent. will be required however in special lots if the Auctioneers demand it, full amount shall have to be paid and the goods to be removed on payment of the balances within 10 (Ten) days' from the date of sale otherwise, wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, June 29.

A further advance of 14 points in old crop and 9 to 8 points in new crop in New Orleans has been reported yesterday. The market advanced on some buying and lack of selling power. Liverpool has been re[ported] 21 to 14 points higher. The market improved on short covering.

Messrs. Currigan and Venugars New York cable Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date of the present as under:—

"Drought in Texas in the controlling feature of the market."

Despite a small advance reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 456/-, i.e. Re 1 1/2 lower than Saturday's closing rate for G. Broach July/August. At the opening Commission Houses were moderate buyers and the value improved to Rs. 457/-. In selling by brokers the prices receded to Rs. 456/- but the market again improved Rs. 457 3/4 on general buying and closed Rs. 457/-. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 457/- and closed easier at Rs. 457 1/2 on Japanese Houses and Bazar operators selling. Shrolls were moderate buy-

G. Broach April/May opened at Rs. 426/- and advanced to Rs. 427 1/2 on buying by Commission Houses and Bazar operators. Again touching Rs. 426 1/2 the rate further improved to Rs. 428 1/2 on some buying on better advices from Liverpool and closed at Rs. 428/- at 4 p.m.

Fine Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 398/- and going up to Rs. 400/- on forced buying closed at Rs. 399 1/2. Fine Bengal July and December/January are nominally quoted Rs. 385/- and Rs. - respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet on Saturday last and the enquiry from spinners and local spinners was limited. About 3,000 bales are reported to have been

COTTON.

Bombay, June 29.

Green Closing Quotations (6-30 p.m.)

Good Broach April/May 426½.

Good Broach July/August 455½.

Good Bengal Dec./Jan. 359.

Good Bengal July 386.

Oomra Dec./Jan. 398½.

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Superfine.	Fine.	F. Good.	Good.
Bengal & S. Punjab	475	465	465	445
Kadi Viramgaon	465	455	445	435
Dholleras	465	455	445	435
Punjab American	500	490	480	470
Broach	490	480	470	460
Southerns		445	435	425

ST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, June 29.

Good Broach April/May 428.

Good Broach July/August 457.

Good Bengal Dec./Jan. 360.

Good Bengal July 386.

Oomra Dec./Jan. 400.

DY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 29.

	Ready average quality	Ready Fine
Superfine M.G.	.....	.....
Fine M.G.	.....	400
F.G.M.G.	375/80	.....
Punjab Fine M.G.	.....	400
Punjab F.G.F.G.	375/80	.....
Americans M.G.	450/60	470
Hingna Fine M.G.	400/420	450
"	400/420	450
Fine M.G.	390/410	440
Fine M.G.	400/410	440
Fine M.G.	390/400	430
Fine M.G.	340/80	420
Fine M.G.	350/80	400/410
Fine M.G.	360/70	380/390
Fine M.G.	345/55	375/80
F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Fine M.G.	.....	470/75
Fully Good M.G.	.....	455/60
Fine M.G.	.....	.....
F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
M.G.	.....	450
M.G.	.....	450
M.G.	.....	380/420
H.G.	.....	.....
M.G.	.....	440/50
M.G.	.....	475/95

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 29.

The following are the receipts of cotton [pro]duce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 [p.m.] on 27th June 1925:—

Cotton	3836 Bales
Wheat	5162 cwts.
Rice	4756 "
Jowari	1080 "
Gingelly seed	1718 "
Poppy seed	nil.
Groundnuts	628 "
Castor seed	1841 "
Jute	28524 "
Myrabolams	485 "
Cotton seed	6110 "
Mowhra seed	nil.
Gram	23 "
Jowar	21 "
Wheat	nil.
Barley	nil
Pulse	1163 "
Coal	5312 Tons.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

29th June, 1925.

New York Market, 27th June.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
23.72	July.		23.86	+14
23.75	Oct.		23.84	+09
23.36	Jan.		23.39	+03
23.66	Mar.		23.69	+03

New York spot on 26th June, 24.55+45;

New Orleans 23.90+40.

New York spot on 27th June, 24.60+15;

New Orleans 24.00+10.

Telegraphic market advices:— Market quiet but steady.

July highest 23.97 (10.14 a.m.), lowest 23.81 (11.58 a.m.), range .16 points.

Liverpool Market, 27th June.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
12 97	July	13.07+10	13.17+20	13 18+21	
12.58	Oct.	12.67+09		12.74+16	
12 44	Jan.			12 58+14	
12.47	Mar.			12.61+14	
Egyptian.					
24.45	Nov.			25 00+55	
23.25	Jan			23.80+55	

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) Cabled 10.15 a.m.: Light rains New Orleans district and Texas Guld Coast. Western belt generally fair, all balance belt partly cloudy.

(2) Cabled 12.50 p.m.: Lack of selling power, good buying on trade fixing call sales. Drought continues in Texas. McFadden Bros estimate condition 75.1 per cent. and crop 13,679,000; Watkins estimate 73.7 per cent. and crop 13,650,000 bales.

(3) Cabled 5.45 p.m.: Our travelling man wires from Texas:—"Austin: Conditions in this section could hardly be worse, will require great deal of rains to make even moderate yield."

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY June 29

In full-pressed Bales	27-6-25	Since 1st September. This year	Last year
Khandesh		230,642	339,247
Central India	446	330,459	301,086
Barsi and Nagar	353	201,446	203,570
Hyderabad-Gaorani	....	96,598	103,682
Berar	89	560,059	645,362
Central Provinces	118	253,554	265,420
Total Oomras	1,006	1,732,758	1,858,267
Dholera	318	295,206	178,959
N.W. Provinces	....	130,529	121,609
Rajputana	243	75,483	88,043
Sind-Punjab	....	367,920	306,486
Broach	123	479,505	307,675
Coompta & Dharwar	1,621	157,292	177,013
Westerns-Northerns	525	82,726	82,784
Coconada	....	1,638	551
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	....	30,699	27,671
Persian	....	4,706	8,348
American	....	9,649	2
Egyptian and African	....	53,867	52,432
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	....	3,491	815
Total	3,836	34,15,569	32,10,714

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	27-6-25	1st Sept. to 25th June. This year.	Last year
Europe	1,200	618,951	1,037,237
Japan & China	1,000	1,767,393	1,438,675
Coast Ports	..	30,161	49,485
Upcountry by Rail.	..	14,188	19,874
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	..	44,599	35,586
Total	2,200	2,476,292	2,580,857

COTTON—OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool, June 29.

Future Delivery Prices:—

July	13.16—.02
Aug	13.02—.01
Oct	12.72—.02
Jan	12.55—.03
Mar	12.56—.05
May	12.58—.03
Egyptian:—	
July	30.00—.15
Nov	24.85—.15
Jan	23.60—.20

A. NORDEN AND CO'S CABLE.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co., Cotton Brokers and Commission Agents Cotton Cabin Mumbadevi have received on Monday the following cable frim their New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co.:—

"Drought in Texas controlling feature."

P. CHRYSTAL & CO.

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay, June 29.

(Bombay Quotations at 2-30 p. m.)

Description.	Ready	1925 J/aug.	1926 A/May
1924-1925 Crop			
Broach M.G.F.G.	472/77	4561/2	4271/2
			D/Jan
Oomra M.G. Fine	410/15		399
Bengal M. G. Fine	405/07		
" M. G. F. G.	390/92		
Khandesh Black leaf x	370/380	386	360
Khandwa-Sanawad	395/405		
Jalna/Aurrangabad.	385/405		
Bharda	380/430		
Ujjain	375/430		
Parbhani Purna x	400/410		
Nander x	400/410		
Wardha/Warora.	445/50		
Nagpur Katol	450/55		
Adoni x	420/25		
Sindh/American	480/82		
Sangli Miraj	440/45		
Bagalkot x	428/35		
Coompta	440/65		
Tirupur	495/500		
Kadi Vramgam M.G.F.G.	445/50		
Dhollera x M.G.F.G.	435/40		

a No demand.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1924-25	1923-24
Receipts to date 27-6-25	9282000	6770000
" Yesterday do	2000	3000
Exports to date do	7920000	5564000
Stock at Ports 26-6-25	374000	299600
" Interior Towns. do	231000	256000
" Liverpool do	807000	480000
Visible Supply 27-6-25	1730000	1224000
Quantity in Sight do	14368000	11357000

Receipts at Bombay.

Yesterday	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
3836	3415569	3210714	3478102

Exports by rail from 1st Sept. to 25th June

1924-25	1923-24
14188	20064

Total Stock in Bombay on 25-6-25 7,54,022 B/s. last year—7,53,269 B/s.

Total Shipments from 1st, Sept. to 25th June.

	1924-1925	1923-1924	1922-1923
Europe	618951	1037237	726759
China	340493	226802	366832
Japan	1426900	1211873	1002725
Coast-Ports	30161	49485	45712
Total	2416505	2525397	2741028
Afloat in harbour			
Europe	3071	9398	11887
China Japan & Coast ports	41528	16122	60298
Silver	Gold	Govt Paper.	
73-7-0	21-0-0	70-7-0	

Remarks:—1-0 p.m. On Saturday New York closed 14 to 3 up and Liverpool 21 to 14 up. The drought apparently still continues in Texas, and in addition damage is now being reported from the Eastern Belt due to ravages by insects. We received a telegram from our Liverpool friends on Saturday in which they told us that there was a growing feeling that crop prospects are declining, and that crop estimates are being reduced. We still favour higher prices so long as the existing factors continue to rule the market.

Here the local market opened this morning for old Broach at Rs. 456/, and has since advanced to Rs. 457/- with new Broach at Rs. 427/. Oomras at Rs. 398 1/2 and Bengals at Rs. 386/- and Rs. 360/- respectively for old and new crops.

Sampin closed on Saturday at 318.00, 316.000 and 311.90 for July, September and December, these rates being 2.50, 3.80 and 4.20 up respectively.

Ready Cotton. There was a fair demand on Saturday.

Marwadi Bazaar Mon. 3-30 p.m. Market :—Steady.

Broach July/August. Rs. 456 1/2. A/May 1926 Rs. 427. Oomra D/January Rs. 398 1/2.

Bengal July Rs. 385. D/January Rs. 360.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, June 29.

	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14½	0 11 9
Kalichand	No. 20½	0 13 6
Currimbhai	No. 12½	0 11 9
Elphinstone	No. 12½	0 11 6
David	No. 10½	0 11 3
Shapurji	No. 10½	0 10 9
Tricumdas	No. 10½	0 11 0
Sattara	No. 10¼	0 11 0
Shapurji	No. 6½	0 9 9
Light-house	No. 6½	0 9 6
Japan	No. 40-1	1 3 9
Japan	No. 42-2	1 4 6
Japan	No. 20	0 14 9
Japan	No. 32	1 1 3

SHARE BAZAR QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 29.

Market remained entirely closed on last Saturday, it being the Silver Jubilee Day of the Native Share and Stock Brokers Association.

To-day is the last day for the July settlement, and so the market remained open till 4 p.m. when a large amount of budli business was transacted.

Market opened at last Friday's closing rate, and in a short time remained easy but since then it improved, on account of bulls buying and purchases on accounts of shorts covering.

Market closed firmer, an account of the prevalence of a rumour of war in China. Tata Defds. experienced a rise of about Rs. 10 more because of this rumour. Central India Mining and Shivrajpurs rose by Rs. 3 and Rs. 4-8 respectively, buyers predominating. Sellers scrips are very scarce.

To-day the budli deals did not fetch more than ordinary rates of 6 per cent. Ir Fazals budli's were transacted at Rs. 6-4 to Rs. 6-4 difference. In Dyeing the difference was Rs. 5 to Rs. 7-8.

Imperial Bank were in demand at Rs. 1,425 and closed at Rs. 1,422-8, the contributory remained steady at Rs. 372-8.

Tata Hydro experienced an unexpected rise. Hydros opened at Rs. 855 then dropped by Rs. 10 and finally went up to Rs. 880, having once in the meantime reached Rs. 885. Budlis in Hydros were transacted at par, at closing time, but at the opening the difference was Rs. 7-8.

To-morrow the market will remain open for one hour between noon and 1 p.m. for only budli business.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotation Rs.
Bank of India	50	3	73
Baroda	50	4	73
Central Co-operative	50	7½	45
Central	25	1½	22-14
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	82
Imperial	500	40	1417-8
Imperial Contributory	125	10	370
Union	7½	..	3-11
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.			
Bundi Portland Cement Co.	10	..	7
Central India Mining	10	4-8	25-8
Indian Cement O.	250	..	26-4
Katni Cement O.	100	..	40
Katni Cement D.	40	..	125
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	1-14
Shivrajpurs	10	8—0	45
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	820
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	136
Central Provinces	100	7½ p.c.	111-8
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	86
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	82
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	75
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	74
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	69
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	76
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	76
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	96
Sind Light	100	6 p.c.	153
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	632-8
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	69
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	72-8
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	160
Scindia Steam	30	17-0	6
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	81
Andhra Valley C.	1,000	2 p.c.	427-8
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	800
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4	95
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.c.	59-8
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	857-8
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	855
Karachi Electricity	100	6	93
Surat Electricity	100	..	80
Tata Power O.	1,000	..	355
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	507-8
PRESS COMPANIES.			
Akbar	500	..	510
Fort	475	..	200
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	90-35	975
Indian Cotton	125	20	195
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	250
New Berar	500	80	750
New East India	1,000	..	2500
New Mofussil P.	400	40	660
New Prince of Wales	500	61	830
Volkart U. P.	500	50	660
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	140
Belapur Co. Ltd.	75	..	20
B. Burma T. Corporation Od.	125	12-8	350
B Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	86-4
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	9-4
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	40
British Burma Petroleum	Sh. 8	..	4-4
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	17-8	235
Jost Engineering	50	7-8	100
Mckenzie	100	30 p.c.	335
New Union Flour Mills	100	..	35
Port Canning	1,000	50	645
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100	..	60
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd	100	..	25-8
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	..	92
Tata Iron Defd.	30	..	42-8
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	11-8
Thacker	50	..	200
Telephone	50	1	23
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Empire of India Life	50	22-8	420
Jupiter	15	..	4-12
New India	25	1-0	12-8
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	500
Vulcan	10	..	2
MILLS.	Rs.		
Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	390
Alliance	100	..	60
Apollo	50	..	8-8
Assur Virjee	100	..	10
Berar Manfg.	200	30	390
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	420
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5-10
Bombay Dyeing, etc.	250	50	805
Bombay Industrial	100	..	15
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70
Bradbury	250	10	400
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	200
Broach Fine Counts	250	..	45
Century	100	20	350
Central India O.	100	16	448-12
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	405
Ceylon	100	..	47-8
Colaba Land & Mill	100	7-8	102-8
Coorla	100	3	145
Crescent	100	5	205
Currimbhoy	250	..	340
David	500	..	400
Dawn	250	..	575
Diamond O	100	..	10
E.D.Sassoon United O.	10	..	1-1
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	..	310
Edward Sassoon	200	..	150
Elphinstone O	100	..	20
Emperor Edward	500	..	345
Fazulbhoy	250	20	810
Finlay	100	20	120
Framjee Petit	1,000	..	750
Globe	100	..	50
Gokak	100	7	102-8
Gold Mohur	100	..	18
Hindoostan	1,000	10	900
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	10	202-8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	200	..
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	375
Indian Woollen	50	..	10
Jamshed O.	250	..	70
Kastoorchand	500	..	100
Khandesh	1,000	200	2300
Khatau Makanjee	100	6	77-8
Kilachand	25	..	5
Kohinoor	500	..	1050
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	350	4550
Madhorao Scindia	100	..	35
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	..	250
Madras United	250	15	500
Manockjee Petit	1,000	100	2300
Mathradas	100	..	131-4
Meyer Sassoon	500	..	115
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	60	2400
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	150
Mysore	50	5	115
New City of Bombay	100	10	200
New Great Eastern	200	10	315
Osmanshahi (100)	50	..	51-4
Pearl	250	10	460
Phoenix	100	15	433-8
Planet	100	..	25
Premier	100	..	55
Sassoon Cotton	100	..	45
Sassoon Silk	500	..	580
Sholapore	1,000	1200	9300
Simplex	250	..	106-4
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	85
Standard	500	100	1330
Swadeshi	100	18	442-8
Swan	100	50	160
Tata Mill O.	500	..	45
Vishnu Cotton O	500	90	1650
Vishnu P.	500	35	510
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	560

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Ahmedabad Advance					390
Bombay Cotton					420
Bombay Dyeing	785	807-8	793-12	806-4	805
Century	340	337-8	341-4	336-4	350
Central India		447-8	445		448-8
Colaba Land					102-8
Crescent	208-12	207-8	202-8		205
Edward Sassoon					150
Fazulbhoy	791-4	785	805	812-8	810
Finlay					120
Globe					50
Gokak					102-8
Indian Bleaching					208-12
Indore Malwa	372-8	375			375
Kohinoor					1050
Madhowjee					250
Matharadas					130
Meyer Sassoon					115
Mysore					115
New Great	310	311-4	315	312-8	310
Pabaney					310
Pearl	456-4	458-12	460	425	432-8
Phonix					
Simplex		+			106-4
Swadeshi		437-8	445	441-4	442-8
Swan Mills					160
Tata Mill					45

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock					140
Bombay Steam					72-8
Bombay Tram Co., Ord.	95	93-12			94-6
Bundi Cement					7
Indian Cement					26-4
Central India Mining					25-8
Katni Cement Ord.					40
Shivrajpur					45
Tata Hydro				880	855
Tata Iron & Steel, Ord.					11-8
Tata Iron & Steel, Def.	41-4	51-4	41-4		49-12

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Rs. a.
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	69 10
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 1931-36	87
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47	95 10
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1933	100 2
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55	100 2
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1925	103 0
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1928	105 9
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1926	101 1
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1927	101 14
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1930	104 4
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1931	104 10
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1932	105 5
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) 1935	109 14
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974	76 8
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974	76 8
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974	76
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49	101
6 per cent. Municipal due 1954	102 4

Market quiet but steady.

6 1/2 per cenh B. D. Loan in demand.

METAL REPORT

London, June 27.

Tin Block £250/15.

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.

Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

	Per md.	Bombay, June 29. Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	¾	56 8 0
Brass, English	1	56 8 0
Brass, English	1¼	56 8 0
Brass, English	1½	56 8 0
Brass, English	1¾	56 8 0
Brass, English	2	56 8 0

COPPER.

	Per md.	Bombay, June 29. Rs. a. p.
Copper, German	¾	62 8 0
Copper, German	1	62 8 0
Copper, German	1¼	62 8 0
Copper, American	1½	62 8 0
Copper, American	1¾	62 8 0
Copper, American	2	62 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars		62 0 0
Panchteka joint		28 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Klai		67 0 0
Lead, country		26 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal ¾ to 1		54 8 0
Koger Brass, 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		54 8 0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		62 8 0
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1¼		62 8 0

LINSEED.

London, June 27.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags 221/10 June/July sellers.

Linseed Tone:—Held above market Poor demand.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—

41 July/Aug Paid and and Buyers.

41 Sep/Oct Paid and Buyers.

Linseed Afloat 45000 tons

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 29.

B C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/32
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/16
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/8
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 5/32
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 765.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 830.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 815.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 111½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 107½.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 161½.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 216½.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157½
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 274
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.86-3/16
London—Paris Frcs. 405.90.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.00
London—Brussels Frcs. 107.00.
London—Rome Liras 137.00.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was dull but steady.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 29.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/6 1/16
Bank Demand	1/6 3/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 5/16
Fcs. Demand	757
American Dollars	274
Hongkong Dollars	161 3/4
Shanghai	216 1/2
Japan	111 3/4
Singapore	157 1/2

Tone:—Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS

London, June 27.

Stockholm 1814.
Christiania 28.83.
Amsterdam 1213.
Switzerland 2503.
Belgium 10675.
Athens 29750.
Cuban Sugar 12/3 June/July Paid.

London, June 27.

Exchange on London in Paris 106.00
Exchange on London in Italy 138.30

New York, June 27.

Demand Bills 38575.

DISCOUNT

London, June 27.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 9/16.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 3/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 3/8.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4.
Rentes 5 per cent 13 3/4.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 29.

3 Mos. 4-9/16 per cent.
6 Mos. 4-3/4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 3-3/4 per cent.
Money 1 Mos. 3 per cent.
Money 2 Mos. 3 per cent.
Money 6 Mos. 3-1/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 5 per cent.

BULLION

Bombay, June 29.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 13-7-3.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 13-6-9.
English Gold 10 oz. Bar Rs. 21.10-0.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21-5-0.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21-5-3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21-5-3.
Bar silver ready Rs. 72-12-0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 72-12-0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 72-12-0.

London, June 28.

Bar gold ready s. 84-11 1/2.
Silver ready d. 32-8.
Silver forward d. 32-8.
TONE OF SILVER—
Uncertain but at present steady. China bought China was a large buyer at lower rate. We expect prices to remain at about the present level.

GOLD.

Bombay, June 29.

Ready:—21-5-3.
Vaid Asad:—Opening 21-5-6. At 6 p.m. 21-5-6.
Vaida Sravan:—21-5-9. At 6 p.m. 21-5-9.
Teji Mandi:—Asad Opening 0-2-0.
Teji Mandi:—Sravan 0-5-0.
Tone market: Quiet and steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, June 29.

Ready:—72-14-0.
Vaida Asad.—Opening 73-1-0, Lowest 72-12-0. Highest 73-2-0. At 6 p.m. 72-13-0.
Vaid Sravan:—Opening 73-2-0. Lowest 72-12-0. Highest 73-2-0. At 6 p.m. 72-12-0.
Teji Mandi Asad: Opening 0-10-0.
Teji Mandi Vaidya Sravan:—Opening 1-2-0.
Tone market:—Quiet.

"PILES"
If you are still suffering from Piles in spite of all treatment
DON'T DESPAIR!
USE
RECTO SEROL
A real friend in need.
The tried and tested German Remedy.
100 % results
Sole Agents:—
R. W. SMITH & CO., Chemists
JUBBULPORE.
ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 29.
S S City of Chester, Letton, Liverpool.
S S Shwedagon, Gentle, Rangoon.
S S Sicilia, Harison, Kobe.
S S Sado Maru, Hori, Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

June 30.
S S Liebenfels Betten, Hamburg.
S S Kasama, Metcalfe, Calcutta.

LOADING.

June 29.
Steamer Kidderpore, for Kobe.
Steamer Neotsfield for Antwerp.
Steamer Sado Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Bahadarpur for Rangoon.
Steamer Karoa for Durban
Steamer Sicilia for China.
Steamer Gitano for Hull.

S S City of Chester:—The City Line steamer Chester 3521 tons, Captain F Letton arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

S S Shwedagon:—The I B P Co.'s steamer Shwedagon 1999 tons, Captain Gentle arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of kerosene oil.

S S Sicilia:—The P. and O. Co's steamer Sicilia 4172 tons, Captain R Hanson arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo.

S S Sado Maru:—The N Y K's steamer Sado Maru 3329 tons, Captain Hori arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo

S S Liebenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Liebenfels 3952 tons, Captain Belten will sail to-day from harbour for Hamburg with a general cargo.

S S Kasama:—The F F Campbell Co's steamer Kasama 2945 tons, Captain Metcalfe will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY DOCKS.

(MONDAY, June 29.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Caledonia 3353 London 20/6 M M & Co.
3 Domala 5134 Karachi N F N F M M & Co.
4 Nirivana 3760 U K 3/7 M M & Co.
6 Kondekerk 3650 Kchi 3/7 E D Sassoon.
11 Karoa 3607 Africa 8/7 M M & Co.
16 Drachenfels 3829 Hamburg 6 F L Edward.
16 Chybassa 4022 N F 30/6 M M & Co.
17 Lueneburg 3673 NF Vol Bro.
17 S. Richmars 4433 N.F N.F. T M & Co.
Jetty Homestead 4122 N.Y. N.F. Vol. Bros.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Capo-di-Monte 3544 Genova 1/7 L Triestino.
4 Varsova 1957 Basrah 4/7 M M & Co.
5 Gitano 1670 Hull N. F J F & Co.
8 Ariosto 2768 Antwerp 26/6 J F & Co.
10/11 Elysia 4211 Liverpool 9/7 Grahams Trading Co.
12 & 13 City of Chester 3521 K'chi. 5/7, K N & Co.
14 Baroda 1899 Persian Gulf 8/7 M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Kiddetpore 3263 Japan 12/7 M M & Co.
C/R Canara 3889 N F N F M M & Co.
K Anfora 3590 N F N F L T & M I C N Co
N. Trevos 2754 Hull 7/7 Grahams Trading Co.
2 Varela 1932 N F N F M M & Co.

EXPORTS.

29-6-25.

S S Trevose for Ghent:—165 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Hull —42000 cwt cotton seed, Louis Dreyfus & Co. 54000 cwt linseed, Louis Dreyfus & Co.

S S Gitano for Middlesbro' Dock—10000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co. Ld.

S S Neotsfield for Dunkirk:—40 bales cotton, J A Begbie & Co Ld. 1200 cwt. poppy seed, Ralli Bros. 120 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Damala for Havre:—100 cwt gum Arabic. E Virjee & Co

S S Arabistan for Ghent:—550 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ld. 165 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ld.

S S Sophirickmers for Antwerp:—1075 tons manganese ore. Indo-European T. Syndicate.

S S Homestead for New York:—1665 lbs. cardamoms, R S Tata & Co. 127 cwt gum badava, E Virjee & Co. 6 cwt sheep casings M H Dehdashti 110 cwt gum Alibanum, E Virjee and Co. 200 bales cotton waste, V N Joshi.

For Philadelphia:—10 bales woollen carpets, The American Express Co. 150 bales cotton waste, V N Joshi.

For Marseilles—104 cwt gum Arabic, J Nurbheram & Co.

S S City of Baroda for Hull:—6000 cwt. cotton seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Kondikirk for Antwerp:—104 cwt. gum Arabic J Nurbheram & Co. 100 bales cotton fly, C Piraj & Co.

For Hamburg:—42 cwt gum karaya J. Moolchand & Co.

For Ghent:—110 bales cotton, B Cursondas & Co. 110 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.

S S Elysia for Liverpool:—14 bales wool, H G Jackaria, 1520 cwt linseed oil cake, L Ebramji; 94 bales wool, W Latham & Co. Ld. 12 bales wool, M Nissim; 550 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. 2 bales cotton, F F Campbell & Co. Ltd; 120 cotton Lyon, Lord & Co. Ld. 18 bales cotton, The Bombay Co. Ld

For Barcelona:—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros. 5 cwt beef guts, E D Engineer.

For Marseilles:—6 bales goat skin, H M Edwards and Co. 5 casks Goat skins, H M Edwards & Co. 682 cwt turmeric E Virji and Co.

For Glasgow:—250 cwt hoops and shooks J E Jowitt and Co. 20 bales cotton yarns James Finlay & Co. Ltd.

For Philadelphia:—154 casks goat skins, Briskey Company

S S Capodimonte for Marseilles:—940 cwt. kurdi seed, E D Sassoon & Ld.

S S Drachenfels for Hamburg:—300 cwt. casem. L Ebramji; 9 bale cow hides, H M Halim & Co. 55 bales cotton Valkart Bros. 55 bales cotton, A Khimji & Co. 40 bales cotton fly, Textile Products Ld. 8 cwt. Intestine, G M H Mavaj; 57 drums empty metal drums, C Palmer & Co.

For Gothenburg:—1120 lbs. cardamoms, E S Tata & Co.

For Rotterdam:—109 bales cotton, K Pirozsha & Co. 100 bales cotton fly, V N Joshi. 100 bales cotton Textile Products Ltd. 4000 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Kaiser-I-Hind for London:—1 bale goat skins, N Esmail & Co. 54 cwt fish maws, A Dhanjee & Co. 51 cases bristles, J A Begbie & Co. Ld. 3 bundles woollen carpets, F Hajioff; 1 bundles squirrel skins, H A Aminoff; 3 bundles Fox skins, H A Aminoff 1 bundle Fox skins, H Azizullahoff; 4 cases copper bars, Grindlay & Co. Ld. 8 cases wooden articles, M M & Co. 10 bundles mat monjee, M M & Co. 4000 cwt linseed, Gorie. 8 bales cow hides, H Noormahomed and Haji Eisa, 7 bales goat skins, H Noormahomed and Haji Fisa; 13 bales cow hide, Ladhabhai Tharia & Sons, 32 bundles woollen carpets, H A M Showal 7 bundles Fox skins, H A M Showal.

S S Tevere for Venice:—110 bales cotton, K Visram & Co. 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Tevere for Constantinople.—110 cwt. mehdi powder, A A Kader.

S S Anfora for Genoa:—17 bale silk waste, Gorio Ld. 2000 cwt linseed. L. Dreyfus and Co. 4000 cwt linseed, Gorio Ltd.

S S Lueneburg for Ghent:—550 bales cotton F F Campbell & Co Ld.

S S Ceylon Maru for Kobe—60 cwt gum tragacanth, M H Dehdasti 200 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.

For Yokohama—1000 lbs. sandalwood oil M B Kaisha Ld.

S S Kidderpore for Yokokaichi:—400 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ld.

For Yokohama:—1000 bales cotton T M Kaiha Ld.

For Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Birla Bros. Ltd.; 200 bales cotton. N Manilal & Co.; 500 bales cotton. G K Kaisha Ld. 500 bales cotton, H Rambhagat & Co. 950 bales cotton, Ralli Bros. 4000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

For Nagoya:—900 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Osaka:—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Indo Maru for Kobe:—1050 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T. Co. Ld. 200 bales cotton Volkart Bros. 150 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.

S S Sicilia for Osaka:—200 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co. Ld. 500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.

For Kobe:—2800 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ld. 3000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld. 380 bales cotton, H Rambhagat and Co.

For Moji:—500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.

For Nagoya:—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

IMPORT.

29-6-25.

S S Kumeric from New York:—Agents F F Campbell & Co. Ltd.:—

From New York:—79 cases paper, 34 cases Vaseline, 12 cases zinc sheets, 92 cases bolts and nuts. 60 cases force food, 47 cases locks, 29 boxes locks, 173 cases Playing cards, 9 kegs gold, 2 boxes Gold, 1461 bars silver, 66 cases cotton piecegoods, 22 cases batteries, 14 cases medicine, 89 cases steel steel hinges, 180 cases Quaker oats, 34 cases soap, 50 cases canned asparagus, 15 cases steel bolts 60 cases Tomat ketchevs 145 cases kerosene oil, 146 bales cotton Remnant, 200 bales old newspaper, 35 bundles springs, 24 bundles expanded metal, 30 bundles jeans, 189 packages hurrican lanterns, 29 cases olives, 19 bundles olives, 15 cases Grape juice, 48 drums caustic soda, 319 D/bags Dextrine, 81 bags Dextrine, 250 bags sugar, 102 drums transil oil, 60 boxes cement hardening compound, 50 barrels old clothing 32 cylinders Ammonia, 2614 pieces fugots, 40 barrels Dye stuffs 148 drums Dye stuffs, 101 cases Turpentine, 533 barrels Asphaltum 235 barrels lubricating oil, 2341 cases lubricating oil, 26 barrels lubricating oil grease, 402 bags paraffine wax, 1 case lubricant 195 drums lubricating oil 25 H/barrels lubricating oil, 4 cases lubricators.

S S Binfield from Akyab. Agents M M & Co.:—

From Akyab:—18274 bags Rice.

From Rangoon:—17348 bags Rice, 2917 bundles teak scantlings, 6389 piece teak scantling 200 cases vegetable product 321 cases Cutch, 150 drums turpentine, 198 bars Pig lead, 200 pieces Pig lead, 78 bags Paiton 23 bundles old zinc 12 bundles cutch.

From Tuticorin:—313 bales cotton.

S S Tevere from Trieste. Agents Lloyd Triestino S N Co.:—

From Trieste:—128 cases iron nails, 141 cases safety matches, 43 cases lamps, 44 cases Iron chains, 36 cases silver and gold wire, 79 cases hollow glass, 18 cases soap, 15 cases glass beads, 139 cases glass bangles 21 cases Leonian ware, 100 bales Leonian ware, 754 bales paper, 37 cases paper, 47 cases rubber shoes, 194 cases lamps 106 cases fancy articles, 12 bundles hurrican lamp, 52 cases Serravallo tonic 14 bales boards 103 pairs axes and wheels, 50 kegs almonds 10 cases specie, 10 cases brushes, 12 cases brass sheets.

From Venice:—318 cases glass beads 35 cases silk yarn, 18 cases woollen caps, 66 cases Art silk yarn, 34 cases cardages 23 cases art silk and cotton tissue 16 bales Art silk and cotton tissues, 10 cases candles

S S Risaldar from Calcutta. Agents Turner Morrison and Co. Ltd.:—

From Calcutta—50 drums linseed oil. 144 coils rope, 51 bags dry ginger 98 bales wool, 181 bales Hessian cloth 336 bales papers, 70 case medicine 60 bundles shooks, 223 pieces iron pipes, 393 kegs paint, 21 drums paint, 40 casts milk.

From Coconada:—381 bales cotton.

From Madras:—162 bales cotton, 10 barrels spindle oil.

From Colombo:—100 packages iron, 60 bales Fibre.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).

Bombay, June 29.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi:—			
Textile	1	0	0
Century	0	15	6
E. D. Sassoon	0	14	9
Elphinstone	0	15	0
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 in.:—			
Standard per lb.	1	4	9
Century per lb.	1	4	3
Hindustan per lb.	1	5	9
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	5	3
Textile per lb.	1	6	0
Phoenix per lb.	1	4	9
Pearl per lb.	1	5	0
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1	3	0
Swan per lb.	1	5	0
Finlay per lb.	1	5	0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	5	0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	5	0
Pearl per lb.	1	5	0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	5	0
Long Cloth × Quality:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	5	0
Kohinoor per lb.	1	5	6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	5	0
Long Cloth Satin Calender 34/40:—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	5	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	5	0
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	3	6
David per lb.	1	3	6
Tata per lb.	1	2	3
Edward Mohar per lb.			
Sundarr Brand per lb.	1	3	6
Western Mill per lb.	1	2	3
Dhooties 7, 8, 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	6	9
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	4	9
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	6	6
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	6	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	5	6
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	5	10	0
Phoenix per piece	5	10	0
Swan Finlay per piece	5	10	0
Pearl Pabaney £5 per piece	5	10	0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece	6	0	0
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece	7	0	0
Bombay United per piece	6	8	0
Black Check:—			
Textile per piece	7	0	0
E. D. Racheal per piece	6	0	0
Gabrun No. 5124:—			
Pearls Pabaney	10	12	0
Hindustan	11	0	0
Salita:—			
Century	1	3	6
Textile	1	3	0
Spring (Merchant)	1	3	10½

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Bombay, June 29, 6-30 p.m.

	Bazaar Terms. Rs.	a.	p.	Rail Delivery. Rs.	a.	p.
READY:—						
Wheat White Delhi 7-30	58	0	0			
Wheat, White Cawnpore 7-30	55	0	0			
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	60	0	0			
Rapseed, Brown Delhi	11	4	0			
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11	8	0			
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12	8	0			
Linseed, Brown Bold	12	10	0			
Linseed, Brown Thin	12	8	0			
Teelseed, White 85-15	74	0	0			
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	71	0	0			
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	68	0	0			
Teelseed, Black	62	0	0			
Poppyseed, White	13	4	0			
Ground nuts	72	0	0			
Barley	40	0	0			
Castorseed				18	4	0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery				5	4	0
Jira	11	0	0			
FORWARD	Rs.	a.	p.			
Wheat, May	8	1	0			
Wheat, Sept	8	5	0			
Linseed, May	13	5	0			
Linseed, Sept.	13	8	9			

OUTWARD MAILS.

Bombay, June 29

For.	Steamer	Date.	Mails close at
1 England ..	..	..	..
2 Austria and Italy (superscribed			
3 Japan	S.S./Ceylon Maru	1-7-25.	12 noon instead of 30th inst.
4 Singapore (superscribed)			
5 .			
6		.. ..	
7 Straits Settlements ..	..	..	..
8 Mauritius ..	..	..	..
9 East Africa. ..	S.S./Karoa	8-7-25.	12 noon
10 South Africa ..	..	..	..
11			

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, June 29.

Storm from the Bay has weakened into a depression and in this morning entering Chota Nagpur. It has caused widespread rain in Northeast India. The Arabian Sea monsoon has extended freely into the central parts of the country and Northwest India.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, West United Provinces, East and North Punjab, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central Provinces, Konkan and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Bihar, East United Provinces, Northwest Frontier Provinces, Central India, West Bombay Deccan and Mysore.

A few falls have occurred in Kashmir, Northwest Baluchistan and North Madras Coast.

The Chief amounts are:—Toungoo, and Kyakpyu two inches; Minbu one and a half; Cherranpunji and Dibrugarh four; Cox's Bazar seven; Chittagong and Barisal three; Jessore one; Cuttack one and a half; Sambalpur seven; Angul three; Balasore and Chaibasa two; Ranchi and Cawnpore one; Roorkee four; Mussoorie three; Amala and Ludhiana two; Lyallpur a half Lahore and Parachinar and Mount Abu one; Kotah and Ahmedabad two; Deesa and and Khandwa one; Amraoti one and a half; Pendra seven; Raipur three; Belgaum one; and Cochin and Mercara one and a half.

Forecast:—Increase in North Bengal and Bihar.—A. P.

STORMY WEATHER AT CUTTACK.

CUTTACK, June 28.

As a result of heavy and incessant rain for the last three days, streets have been over-flooded and several mud houses and brick walls have collapsed. Panic prevails in the town and authorities are taking necessary action to alleviate the sufferings of the people.—A.P.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, June 28.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr inches.		29.605
Temperature of Air		79.7 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer		76 3 "
Dew Point		74 7 "
Relative humidity of Air		85 % "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)		9 0 "
Maximum temperature of Air		82.6 "
Minimum do. do.		76 2 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		SW, WSW, WSW
Movement of Wind from mid night to midnight		276 miles.
Fall of Rain		0.86 inches
Total fall during month		26.63 "
Do, do year		30.46 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m, of 29th June.		0.05 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time. h. m.	Depth on Still. ft. in.	LOW WATER Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time. h. m.	Depth on Still. ft. in.
	Jun			Jun		
M.	29	4 13	24 2	29	9 44	19 9
		16 26	26 0		23 13	19 4
Tue.	30	5 23	24 3	30	23 31	19 4
	Jly.	19 23	25 8	Jly.	11 4	12 5
W.	1	6 48	4 8	1	0 29	18 7
		18 27	25 8		12 33	20 8
Th.	2	8 5	25 6	2	1 21	17 8
		19 33	26 0		13 46	20 6
Fri.	3	9 6	26 9	3	2 12	16 8
		20 38	26 5		14 49	20 2
Sat.	4	1 13	25 4	4	6 59	16 6
		13 59	27 6		20 10	19 1
Sun.	5	10 47	29 3	5	3 49	14 8
		24 19	29 6		16 37	18 8

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 29TH JUNE 1925

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs. on Monday, the 29th June 1925, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Lahore has had 1.05" of rain, Ambala 1.75" and Hissar 0.24". Skies are heavily clouded over the east of the province and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the former area. Day temperature was below normal at Lahore; night temperature was lower than usual in the region of rainfall. The highest temperature recorded yesterday in the province was 110 deg. at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri reports 0.79" of rain and Cawnpore 0.93". Skies are in general heavily clouded. Moisture in the air is in excess in the west of the Province. Maximum temperature was below normal in the aforesaid area; the minimum was lower than usual at Agra only.

Sind and Rajputana.—Bikaner has had 0.29" of rain, Jodhpur 0.82", Jaipur 0.26", Ajmer 0.13", Kotah 2.15" and Mount Abu 1.16". Skies are clear over upper Sind and moderately to heavily clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is in defect in the former area and in excess in Rajputana. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Karachi and lower at Jaipur; the minimum was above normal at Jacobabad and below normal at Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Dwarka has had 0.11" of rain, Rajkot 0.48", Bhavnagar Para 0.50", Surat 0.34", Ahmedabad 2.16", Deesa 0.88" and Indore 0.10". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is locally in excess in Gujarat and east Kathiawar. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the latter area and at Ahmedabad; the minimum did not differ much from the normal.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore has had 0.22" of rain, Saugor 0.17", Hoshangabad 0.32", Khandwa 1.16", Akola 0.16", Amraoti 1.35", Nagpur 0.48", Chanda 0.30", and Raipur 2.81". Skies are heavily clouded and the air is damper than usual. Day temperature was lower than usual except in the north-west of the province; night temperature was nearly normal everywhere.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.64" of rain, Ratnagiri 0.69" and Marmagao 0.32". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was nearly normal in the division and attained at Bombay a maximum value of 86 deg. .3 (3 deg. below normal) and a minimum value of 76 deg. .2 (2 deg. below normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona reports 0.12" of rain and Belgaum 0.99". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is almost normal. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the north Bombay Deccan; the minimum was almost normal in the whole of the division.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been active on the west coast of the Peninsula and has caused fairly widespread rain in north-west India, excluding Sind, and the central parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in the east Punjab, Rajputana, Gujarat and Kathiawar, the Central Provinces, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in the United Provinces, Central India West, the Bombay Deccan and Mysore. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Mangalore 0.61", Calicut 0.65", Cochin 1.40", Trivandrum 0.65' and Bangalore 0.11".

Daily Weather Telegram for the 28th June 1925 issued from Simla.

The Bay storm has moved in a northwesterly direction and crossed the coast early this morning between Balasore and Saugor Island. Rainfall has been widespread in its neighbourhood and particularly heavy in Orissa. The Arabian Sea monsoon has been fairly active on the west coast. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the east Central Provinces, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in Upper Burma the east United Provinces, the north Punjab, west Rajputana north Hyderabad Coorg and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in the west United Provinces, east Rajputana, Gujarat, the west Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Tavoy, Rangoon, Diamond Island two inches; Akyab five; Bassein, Kyaukpyu, Sibsagar, Silchar one and a half; Noakhali two; Khulna, Satkhira one; Puri three; Cuttack eight; Angul six; Sambalpur five; Patna one; Sialkot two; Murree one; Jagdalpur three; Gopalpur, Mercara three.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 29TH OF JUNE 1925.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan-Quetta	..	0.13	0.14	—0.01	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan	..	0.88	0.57	+0.31	7.20
Rawalpindi	..	2.66	2.11	+0.54	34.77
Lahore	1.05	4.92	1.58	+3.34	19.62
Hissar	0.24	3.78	1.54	+2.22	14.47
Ambala	1.75	7.62	3.46	+4.17	30.49
Delhi	..	3.83	2.72	+1.11	26.84
United Provinces					
Agra	..	6.10	2.14	+3.96	26.90
Mainpuri	0.79	10.98	2.22	+8.76	27.07
Jhansi	..	6.89	3.91	+2.98	36.17
Cawnpore	0.93	5.90	3 10	+2.80	35.92
Allahabad	..	2.80	4.59	—1.79	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad	..	0.30	0.18	+0.12	3.68
Karachi	..	1.57	0.84	+0.73	7.56
Rajputana-Bikaner	0.29	3.71	1.38	+2.33	11.74
Ajmer	0.13	1.45	2.25	—0.80	20.65
Jaipur	0.26	3.97	2.1.	+1.85	24.21
Kotah	2.15	6.83	2.75	+4.08	28.23
Mount Abu	1.16	9.54	4.65	+4.89	60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj	..				14.39
Dwarka	0.11	1.93	1.95	..	13.52
Veraval	0.09	13.14	4.44	+8.70	18.80
Rajkot	0.48	6.33	4.07	+2.26	26.29
Bhavnagar Para	0.50	11.32	4.04	+7.28	21.20
Gujrat—					
Surat	0.34	16.30	7.89	+8.41	40.97
Ahmedabad	2.16	8.15	4.14	+4.01	28.83
Deesa	0.88	4.61	1.95	+2.66	24.70
Central India West					
Neemuch	..	6.77	4.12	+2.65	29.19
Indore	0.10	5.48	5.45	+0.03	33.12
Central Provinces					
Jubbulpore	0.22	4.83	6.88	—2.05	55.11
Saugor	0.17	3.14	6.10	—2.96	44.95
Hoshangabad	0.32	6.39	5.83	+0.56	48.83
Khandwa	0.16	4.17	5.18	—1.01	29.63
Akola	0.16	5.07	5.13	—0.06	31.35
Amraoti	1.35	7.74	6.22	+1.52	31.05
Nagpur	0.48	7.85	8.56	—0.71	48.97
Chanda	0.30	5.65	7.30	—1.65	51.90
Raipur	2.81	8.02	8.50	—0.48	50.83
Konkan—					
Bombay	0.64	27.75	17.68	+1010	70.63
Ratnagiri	0.69	27.37	27.77	—0.40	99.9-
Mormugao	0.32	32.24	28.81	+3.43	94.95
Karwar	..				120.12
Bombay Deccan—					
Malegaon	0.01	5.88	4.19	+1.69	22.23
Ahmednagar	..	4.35	4.77	—0.42	22.33
Poona	0.12	3.67	4.63	—0.96	27.11
Sholapur	..	2.36	4.54	—2.18	28.45
Bijapur	..	0.48	3.22	—2.74	20.90
Belgaum	0.99	8.70	7.82	+0.88	50.13
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad	..	3 22	5.27	—2.05	27.53
Nizamabad Indur	..	3.13	5.13	—2.00	40.08
Hyderabad	..	2.05	4.42	—2.37	32.37
Malabar—					
Mangalore	0.61	42.64	35.54	+7.10	125.68
Calicut	0.65	30.29	33.19	—2.90	117.16
Cochin	1.40	26.08	27.66	—1.58	114.51
Trivandrum	0.65	7.43	13.07	—5.64	64.5.
Ceylon—Colombo	..	12.10	7.81	+4.29	84.16
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.					
Masulipatam	..	5.22	4.37	+0.85	41.59
Bellary	..	0.14	1.81	—1.67	20.51
Cuddapah	..	1.08	2.84	—1.76	31.23
Madras	..	0.20	1.81	—1.61	50.74
Bangalore	0.11	1.33	2.80	—1.47	35.3.
Coimbatore	0.05	1.15	1.62	—0.47	22.29
Trichinopoly	..	3.66	1.36	+2.30	33.18
Negapatam	..	0.78	1.23	—0.45	54.98

CALCUTTA MARKET.

MANCHASTER CLOTH AND YAR

Calcutta, June 24:—During the p under review our market has uncertain, some sections shewing provement, but the general trend has been lower Clearances, however been well maintained and the demand been good from both local consumers the up-country centres. Holders of appear to be quite eager to sell, b spite of this, the position at the cl fairly steady. There has again been entirely absence of forward business.

Grey Shirtings—Continue steady a enquiry is satisfactory, particularly the up-country markets. The m season will last for another two wee dealers have been taking advantage opportunity even to the extent of ing prices slightly in order to en sales. Stocks are less and values h preciated 2 annas.

Grey Dhooties.—There is little of tance to report here and values unchanged. Tinted and finished sty at present out of favour and hav registered a decline owing to the being negligible.

Whites.—A slight weakness has ticeable in the lighter qualities, tone is distinctly quiet.

Miscellaneous.—Small sales are ed at unchanged rates, chiefly in V Organdies, but Prints and Bleached have been somewhat neglected.

Yarn.—The finer Yarn section i and good clearances have been whilst the demand for Dyed qua improved.

We quote bazar rates as follows T. Red Yarn per lb. Rs. 1-8-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 37½-38 16 by Rs. 10-0-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 16 by Rs. 13-6-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 38 by 38½ 16 by Rs. 14-4-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 39 by 38 18 by Rs. 15-14-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 38 by 38 19 by Rs. 17-0-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 19 by Rs. 17-8-0 per piece.

Grey Jaconet 42 by 20 20 by per piece

Wh. Shtgs. 40,000 36 in. by 26-8 per piece.

Wh. Shtgs. 98 in. by 40 yds per piece.

Wh Shtgs. 99 in. by 40 yds per piece.

Wh. Shtgs. Raja 99 in. by per piece.

The prices quoted are, however chase of not less than one ca tail prices of one piece only a all round.

LOCAL SPUN COTTON YARN.

A slight improvement is reported in o local Yarn market and the off-take is encou raging. Prices have hardened somewh due to a steady demand from the up-cou try centres.

There appears less inclination to pres sales, except at full makrot rates in spi of fairly heavy stocks. A continuance o the present seasonable weather will no doub further improve the position.

We quote per 5 lbs. according to qualit and tickets:—

Mule 10½s Rs. 3-14-0 to 4-2-0
Mule 12½s Rs. 3-15-0 to 4-3-0
Mule 14½s Rs. 4-2-0 to 4-6-0
Mule 16½s Rs. 4-4-0 to 4-8-0
Mule 20½s Rs. 4-9-0 to 4-13-0
Mule 22s Rs. 4-14-0 to 5-2-0

COAL.

There has been no material ch the general aspect of the industry the past week. Raisings are lower level in consequence of miners the Collieries for cultivation purp gons remain in good supply.

The following are the nominal pri ruling:—

Desherghur—Rs. 7 to 7-8
13, 14, and 15 Seams Jherria—R 6-8.
11 and 12 Seams Jherria—Rs. to
10 Seam Jherria—Rs. 3-8 to Rs.
Raneegunge—Rs. 5 to Rs. 5-8

COMPLAINTS TO MUNI PALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRO

Sir,—It is my experience to ha that when complaints are made to th cipal authorities relating to leg grievances, they are promptly attend The Inspector or the Officer concerned to the spot and makes inquiries. I when he is convinced of the existence grievance, proper instructions are iss the landlord. Again, it is fair to say sensible landlords do carry out the i tions. But when the landlord happens negligent—he must be informing the rities (without doing anything to carr the instructions) that the instructions been carried out with the result—tha cause of grievance remains standing fo together. This involves unnecessary pondence. Hence I request Municipal rities not to be satisfied with the verb port of the removal of the grievance b landlord concerned. The proper perso asked as to whether the grievance is re is the person who makes the compla trust the Municipal authorities (partic the Health Department) will adopt thi cedure.—Yours, etc.

S. V. PHADN

.....Cut this out along this line.....
CROSS-WORD PUZZLE ENTRY COUPO

44

	Rs
1st Prize	150/-
2nd "	75/-
3 Prizes of 25/- each	75/-
Total	300/-

26 of these coupons of different number entitle to one entry.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Nationalist Party Executive Committee Meeting, Municipal Corporation Hall, 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, July 1.

Deshbandhu Das Memorial Meeting. Sir Dinshaw Petit Bart. presiding, Town Hall, 5 p.m.

Ladies' meeting re: Das's death, Madhav Bag, 4 p.m., Mrs. Gokhalay to preside.

Prayer and Kirton of Bengalee residents at the residence of Mr. S. C. Banerjee, Fountain Hall, Sleater Road, at 7 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

DASTUR SANJANA—Bai Shirinbai, wife of Dastur Darab Peshotan Sanjana—Funeral this morning at 8-15 a.m. at his residence, 85, Cumbala Hill, Opposite Kemp & Co.

R1336

BENGALEE PRAYER AND KIRTON:—Prayer and Kirton will be held at the residence of Mr. S. C. Banerjee, Fountain Hall, Sleater Road, at 7 p.m. after the Town Hall meeting on Wednesday the 1st July. All Bengalees are requested to join.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Karoa" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday, the 8th instant.

2. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Supersribed Mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. "Ceylon Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 1st July instead of 30th instant.

BOMBAY NATIONALIST MUNICIPAL PARTY.—An adjourned ordinary meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party, will be held in the Corporation Hall to-day (Tuesday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sharp.

CITY'S MORTALITY:—Statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 28th June 1925 to 6 a.m. of 29th June 1925:—Plague 1 attack, nil death. Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 80 Total mortality this day last year 67.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS:—The P. and O. Mail steamer "Macedonia" with Mails from London of 25th instant left Marseilles at 5 a.m. on the 27th instant.

The P. and O. Mail steamer "Morea" with the Mails from Bombay of 13th instant arrived at Marseilles at noon on the 27th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. & O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Sunday evening The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Monday morning.

The P. and O. Mail steamer "Ranpura" with the Mails from London of 18th instant left Aden at Noon on the 28th instant. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday the 3rd July 1925.

UPANISHED CLASS:—Swami Yatiswarananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, Bandra, will deliver a public discourse on the Mundaka Upanishad at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, to-morrow (Wednesday).

WELCOME TO SHANGHAI SHAHIDI JATHA.—A public meeting will be held at 6 p.m. to-day (Tuesday) at Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, to welcome the Shanghai Shahidi Jatha. Mr. K. F. Nariman, M.L.C. will preside.

BOMBAY SHROFF ASSOCIATION:—Owing to change in date for the Bakri Idd holiday the members of the Bombay Shroff Association will observe Friday the 3rd July as a closed day instead of 2nd July.

STUDY CLASS IN PSYCHOLOGY.—Mr. H. K. Agraval, will conduct the weekly study class in Phychology at the premises of the Youth Lodge, Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, to-day (Tuesday) at 6-45 p.m. (S.T.)

SHAMRAO VITHAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK.—The adjourned meeting of the Shamrao Vithal Co-operative Bank, Limited, Bombay, will be held in the Kanara Saraswat Association Hall, Gamdevi on Sunday the 5th July, at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

SCHOOL OF HINDUSTHANI MUSIC.—The School of Hindusthani Music will open tomorrow (Wednesday) at the Prarthana Samaj Hall at 5-30 p.m. It will be conducted by Principal Balkrishna Bhagwat every afternoon and will be open to ladies and gentlemen without any charge. Further particulars can be had at the class between 5-30 and 7 p.m

"RESPONSIBILITIES OF STUDENTS."—Mr. C. Y. Chintamani of "The Indian Daily Mail" will deliver the inaugural address of the next session of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood dealing with "Responsibilities of Students" on Thursday next at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sir Cowasi Jehangir Public Hall, Fort, when Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Vice-Chancellor will preside.

PASSENGERS' AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION:—The General Meeting of this Association convened on Wednesday, the 1st July at 6 p.m. (S.T.) has been adjourned to Wednesday the 8th July at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the office of the Association owing to the Sheriff's meeting called at the Town-Hall to express sorrow at the sad demise of Deshbandhu C R. Das.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM WOMEN WORKERS' ASSOCIATION:—Under the auspices of the above Association of the Currimbhoy Institute a monthly meeting of the women workers of the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Mills will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 5-45 p.m. in the Central Hall of the Institute Mr. V. D. Karkhanis Auditor Welware Work, will preside and Mrs. Ramabai Naik will address the women on the advantages of co-operative societies to women workers.

MALARIA TABLETS.—We have received from Messrs. Shaw and Co., Gatkopar, Bombay, a sample bottle of "Revason" tablets—a German remedy against chronic malaria. It is manufactured by John-Becker and Co. of Berlin, and is stated to have been widely used by municipalities and other public bodies before the War. We are asked to give our "opinion" of these tablets, which is, of course, impossible since only doctors can testify to the efficacy or otherwise of this patent remedy. A number of printed testimonials from American, German and other European medical men have, however, been sent to us along with the sample bottle and from these the public can form their own opinion in the matter.

RANGBODHECHHU NATYA SAMAJ.

The above Dramatic Company is drawing a great deal of attention f Bombay Theatre going public and th Bombay Theatre was seen fairly packed up on Sunday noon to witness the pot duma of the Company entitled "Sawanshaa Kallol". The chief roll of "Revati" wa played by Mr. Raghuvir Sawakar who is well-known in Maharastra State and has also won gold medals at many places including Calcutta. His model of acting and style of singing drew considerable atten n of the audience which was evident fro constant cries of encores. Mr. Mule as Kritika" also played splendidly.

The drama gives one considera amusement and variety entertainm The Company has especially arrang o stage the same drama "Sawanshaya lol" on account of Bakri Id holiday Friday noon the 3rd July 1925.

MOTOR ACCIDENTS ON QUEE ROAD

SUGGESTED REMEDIE

At a meeting of the Comm of the Western India Automobile ciation, held on June 10th Major-Gen Sir Reginald Ford President, in t hair, a letter from Mr. H. E. Orm drawing the attention of the Commi to the numerous accidents that have occurring on Queen's Road and su ing that the Committee should point to the Commissioner of Police tha y are largely encouraged and cau by the construction of this particula d.

Mr. Ormerod suggested th e following improvements be made nd when opportunity permitt Mr. Or went on to say that in his opini ese improvements would tend large reduce the number of serious acciden enabling as well as encouraging Ve of all sorts to utilise the whole wid the road rather than the narrow cent rtion as at present.

Mr. Ormerod suggested the wing improvements:—

(a) That the camber of oad be reduced considerably, the camber making it difficult for vehicle ny kind to drive along the side of oad and thus forcing them into the c

(b) That the road surfac the side be improved. (The present surface tending to force all traffic he centre.)

(c) That the drains on e of the road be covered, as at pre ese open drains constitute a serious to vehicular traffic of all kinds iscourage them from using the extre of the road.

Mr. E. Annett stated tter has been placed by the Commi f Police before the Municipality a it has been referred to him for ntion by the Municipal Commissioner s resolved to send a copy of Mr. 's letter to the Commissioner of P

A reply was read r. F. N. Moos and Dr. Co-oper in which they agree as Hon. Medical Advisers to the m. Their duties to be, (1) To treat s when possible injured in a mo ent. (2) To give advice on injuries ents arising from an accident.

BAKRI-ID POSTA E.

Friday the 3rd July 19 a Post Office holiday on accou Bakr-Id" the following will be th hours of posting at the Bombay G for the homeward English mail n Saturday the 4th July 1925:—

Unregd correspondence a.m. on Saturday.

Unregd. correspondence fee of annas 4 on each article. a.m. to 12 noon on Saturday.

Regd. correspondence m. on Thursday.

Regd. correspondence fee of annas 4 on each article m. to 8 a.m. on Saturday.

Regd. correspondence King-dom only with a late 4 on each article —From 7 a n. on Saturday.

Parcels upto 6 p.m. ay.
Money Orders upto 3 be
Posting at the town Post
so regulated as to reac rs.
Office before the above ept-
No late fee correspond
ed at the town sub-off

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CHARGED WITH HOUSE BREAKING.

Inspector Guider put up Chhotu Bihari before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, on the charge of house breaking and theft or in the alternative disposing of stolen property, belonging to Mrs. S. O'Kieff residing in Khattan Bhuvan, Colaba Reclamation.

Mr. Ghevaria, pleader, watched the case on behalf of a witness Mrs. Davis.

Mrs. S. O'Kieff deposed that during May last her husband was out of Bombay on business. During his absence Mrs. O'Kieff used to lock her house in the night and sleep with her friends. On the morning of May 2, she found the door of her flat broken open and the cupboards forced open. On further examination she found her clothes, brassware and gramophone missing. She made a complaint to the police. On June 12 she was called to the Colaba Police Station where she was shown some property which she identified as hers. The horn of the gramophone was repainted while some of the clothes were cut and her names on them removed. The next day she was taken by the police to Berklay Place, Byculla, where one Mrs. Davis lived. The house was searched and some further property was recovered from her bed room. There was also a work-basket and a pair of scissors. Her bed-spread was cut into and made into side-board covers.

Mr. Stanley O'Kieff deposed that he was taken to Mrs. Davis's place and found a brass-bowl and bell in her dining room. He also identified his gramophone, the horn of which was slightly changed.

Mrs. Ethel Fanny Davis (who has been arrested by the Police but is enlarged on bail) examined said that she did not know the accused but had seen him before. On the first occasion when he came to her house he had brought brassware for sale. The next day he came with some clothing and asked her to keep it in her house. That was about the end of May. She admitteed having cut some of the clothing and repainted the horn of the gramophone. On June 21 she went to Colaba Police Station and identified the accused as the man who had sold the articles to her.

A police constable No. 1370A who arrested the accused, said that at the time of arrest he was armed with a clasp knife and a belt. He resisted arrest but was secured by the witness. The whole of the property is not yet recovered.

The accused pleaded not guilty to both the charges. He said that the articles were given to him by other persons. He never knew that they were stolen.

The accused has two previous convictions—one for house breaking by night.

His Worship deferred passing judgment till Tuesday.

EUROPEAN SENTENCED FOR CHEATING

Harold Skinner, a European, who stood charged with several charges against him before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, was found guilty to all the charges and sentenced to pay various fines and terms of imprisonment.

On May 24, the accused went to Messrs. Thomson and Taylor's and obtained a camera an false representation that he was related to their manager, who was on leave. He promised to pay for the camera by June 1. As he did not turn up on the promised day, the company lodged a complaint with the police. On June 2, the accused went to Messrs. Charles Wallamsly and pledged the camera for Rs. 15. Some days later he went to Charles Wallamsly's and took away the camera from the peon. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge of cheating Messrs. Thomson and Taylor's but pleaded not guilty to the charge of theft.

He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment for cheating and a fine of Rs. 50, while he was sentenced to one month's hard labour for theft.

In the cases brought against him by Madame Rose in respect of clothes valued at Rs. 200 and by Messrs. Evans Fraser in respect of books valued at Rs. 78, the accused was sentenced to pay total fine of Rs. 380 out of which 290 and 78 were ordered to be paid to Madame Rose and Messrs. Evans Fraser and Co. respectively.

The accused was further sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 40 for cheating the Secretary of the Ex-Service Association in respect of Rs. 35.

SENTENCED FOR RUNNING GAMING HOUSE.

Judgment was delivered in the case in which Inspector Spiers charged Luxmidas Vasanji with running a common gaming house, and charged Chotalal Raoji and Devji Kundlic Sawant with being found in a gaming house. The Magistrate found all the accused guilty and sentenced accused No. 1 to pay a fine of Rs. 200 or in default one month's rigorous imprisonment. The second and the third accused were fined Rs. 25 each or in default to suffer hard labour for two weeks.

Mr. Spencer prosecuted while Mr. Reuben Soloman defended the first accused. Mr. Chhotalal Desai appeared for accused No. 2 while Mr. P. N. Vijaykar defended accused No. 3.

On receipt of information Inspector Spiers went to 102 Bohra Bazar Street, Holi Chakla accompanied by a police constable and the informant Atmaram Dave. All the accused were found there along with some *satta* books and some money.

Accused No. 1 said that he was a servant employed by a man who was a friend of the informant. Accused No. 2 said that he was sent there by some body but he did not go there for betting. Accused No. 3 also pleaded not guilty to the charge.

The Magistrate on evidence found all the accused guilty and sentenced them as above.

CHARGED WITH ORGANISING BOGUS LOTTERY.

Inspector Smith C.I.D., put up H. Carberry and Alec Maitlaw Mawley before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, and applied for remand.

Mr. Smith said that both the accused have been extradited from Pondicherry on a warrant issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. They were arrested in connection with a bogus lottery alleged to have been issued by the Presidency Club of Janjira. About Rs. 9,000 were recovered by the accused by the sale of the tickets. As police inquiries were incomplete Mr. Smith applied for remand, which was granted.

HIGHWAY THEFT.

ATTACK ON MONEY LENDERS.

A daring case of robbery was committed on Sunday at about 9 p.m. when two Marwaris, a father and his son were pounced upon by two Mahomedan Mawalis and relieved of two bags containing currency notes of Rs. 2,000. It appears Champaklal Bhimraj a Marwari and his son, both moneylenders, were walking along Musjid Bunder Road on Sunday at about 9 p.m. when two ruffians came down upon them and snatched the bags. One of them took the bag Champaklal had with him and ran away, while the other seized the son and succeeded in relieving him of his bag too. In the struggle they stabbed Champaklal with a knife and flourished and brandished it against him to frighten him away. An alarm was raised and a crowd immediately collected and arrested the assailants and handed over to the police with the two bags. Their names are Chokankhan and Kalankhan and Shamsudin Mukhtiar Mohmed. Champaklal has been removed to the J. J. Hospital.

HOUSE COLLAPSE FATALITY.

One more victim of the house collapse that occurred on Friday morning at the Musafarkhana at Carnac Road succumbed to the injuries on Sunday afternoon, at the G. T. Hospital.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner held an inquest on Monday morning touching the death of Amirbi (12) the fourth victim.

Ashrafali Syed Pasha, the father of the deceased said he was a labourer and lived on the foot-path of the Musafarkhana. On Friday morning he started for his work. Suddenly two balconies of the Musafarkhana came down and his daughter, the deceased who was on the foot-path had a stone on her leg. She was extricated and removed to the G. T. Hospital where she died subsequently.

Medical evidence showed that death was due septicaemia following the injuries sustained.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

AMERICAN COTTON FUTURES.

MONDAY'S CLOSING RATE
+18

A cable received from New York at 2 a.m. to-day stated :-

Monday's opening rate	+12
Monday's closing rate	+18
Liverpool opening	—2
Liverpool closing	+3

OTHER CONDOLENCE MEETINGS.

At a special meeting of the Petlad Municipality held on 25th inst. under the Presidentship of Mr. Mukerji, the Suba of Baroda Prant, a resolution expressing deep sorrow at the untimely death of Deshbandhu Das one of the greatest sons of India and offering its sincere condolence and sympathy with the deceased's family and adjourning the meeting, was passed unanimously all standing.

A public meeting on behalf of the mill-workers of Bombay was held on Tuesday, the 23rd instant under the presidentship of Dr. Salunke at Chinchpokli expressed its profound sorrow at the sudden and untimel death of Deshbandhu C. R. Das, the great patriot and selfless worker.

SHANGHAI AKALI JATHA.

ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY.

On Monday morning there arrived an Akali Jatha by the P. and O. China Mail steamer "Sicilia" from Shanghai headed by Sardar Soudagar Sing. A large gathering of the Sikh community collected at the pier when the steamer arrived and accorded an enthusiastic welcome. The Akali Jatha is composed of about 25 stalwarts from the Shanghai Sikh population. They were garlanded on landing and the whole assembly passed through Hornby Road in the form of an imposing procession. They were singing hymns and the Sri Guru Granth Sahib was carried in a motor car. Enquiries show that out of the Sikh population of Shanghai which number about 1,500 25 jathadars have been sent but their programme at present is not chalked out. Before proceeding to Jaito they will stay in Bombay for a day or two.

RENT ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

BOMBAY, June 29.

Dr. M. B. Velkar M. L. C. (Bombay South) has obtained sanction from the Governor-General to the introduction of his Bombay Rent Act Amendment Bill, the object of which is to bring non-residential premises again under the operation of the Bombay Rent Acts, at the approaching sittings of the Bombay Legislative Council—A. P.

LATE DESHBANDHU

ALL-INDIA MEMORIAL DAY

TO-MORROW'S TOWN HALL MEETING.

Deshbandhu Das Memorial Meeting, convened by the Sheriff of Bombay, will be held at the Town Hall to-morrow (Wednesday) at 5 p.m. The following are the draft resolutions together with the names of speakers on each resolution:—

Resolution No. 1.

That Sir Dinshaw M. Petit do take the chair.

Proposed by:—Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim Bart.

Seconded by:—Mr. Byramji Jeejeebhoy.

Supported by:—Mr. Ishwardas Lakhmidas J P.

Resolution No. 2.

This public meeting of the Citizens of Bombay, places on record its deep sense of loss and sorrow at the sudden and untimely death of Deshbandhu Chitta Ranjan Das, one of the greatest Indians of modern times, who rendered signal services to the cause of India's freedom and whose sterling patriotism, great courage, exemplary self-sacrifice and untiring devotion to the services of the Motherland, will be a source of inspiration and strength to future generations Proposed by:—

Proposed by Mr. V. J. Patel. M.L.A.

Seconded by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

Supported by Mr. M. R. Jayakar. M.L.C.

Further supported by the Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna, O.B.E, Mr. Mirza Ali Mohammad Khan, Mr. Gulabchand Debchand, Mr. H. B. Clayton, I. C. S.

Resolution No. 3.

This meeting respectfully conveys to the family of Deshbandhu Das its sincere sympathy in their sad bereavement and assures them that every citizen of Bombay shares their grief and sorrow in this national calamity.

This meeting further appoints the Requisitionists as a Committee to collect funds for the purpose of raising a suitable memorial to Deshbandhu Das, and appoints Messrs. Husseinbhoy A. Lallji, M.L.C., Naoroji M. Dumasia. M.L.A., Jamnadas Dwarkadas and Jamnadas M. Mehta M.L.A., as its secretaries with power to add to their number.

Proposed by Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Kt. O.B.E., M.L.A.

Seconded by Mr. K. Natrajan.

Supported by Mr. H. P. Mody.

Further supported by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, M.L.A., Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Lallji, M.L.C.

Resolution No. 4.

This meeting authorises the President to send copies of Resolutions 2 and 3 to Shrimati Vasanti Devi Das.

Proposed by Mr. Joseph Baptista, M.L.C.

Seconded by Mr. Balubhai T. Desai.

Supported by Mr. Jaisukhlal K. Mehta.

Further supported by Mr. K. F. Nariman, M.L.C., Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtulla.

Resolution No. 5.

This meeting conveys its best thanks to Sir. Henry Macnaghton Kt. the Sheriff of Bombay, for having convened this meeting.

Proposed by the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji.

Seconded by Mr. Meyer Nissim.

Resolution No. 6.

This meeting tenders its best thanks to Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Bart, for having so ably conducted the proceedings of this meeting.

Proposed Mr. Narottam Morarji Gouldas.

Seconded by Mr. Naoroji M. Dumasia, M.L.A.

CALL TO VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. B. N. Mehisheri in charge of the volunteers at the Town Hall meeting convened by the Sheriff to-morrow (Wednesday), requests the Captains of the several volunteers corps in this city to be present at the Town Hall at 1 p.m. (S.T.) sharp, to-morrow along with their volunteers.

LADIES' MEETING.

Under the auspices of "Friends Union" Samaj and the Hindu Ladies Social Club, a public meeting of the ladies will be held to-morrow (Dednesday) in Madhav Bag to record their sorrow at the premature death of Deshbandhu Das. Mrs. Awantikabai Gokhale will preside. Messrs. M. R. Jayakar and Jayasukhalal Metha will speak on the occasion.

LIBRARY IN MEMORY.

Under the auspices of "Friends Fashion" the Free Reading Room will be started on Wednesday the 1st July in honour of memory of Deshbandhu Das at Ulster Road, Byculla in R. K. Buildings.

BOMBAY LABOUR AND DESHBANDHU.

The following resolution has been adopted by the Central Labour Board of Bombay to which are affiliated the recognised Trade Unions of Bombay:—

The Central Labour Board of Bombay put on record their deep sense of regret at the untimely death of Deshbandhu C. R. Das which has caused a great and irreparable loss to the cause of the poor worker in India. Deshbandhu Das had by his ardent devotion to the cause of Labour in India brought the question of the workman to the fore front of the country's politics.

SPORTING NEWS

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

B. B. R. A. BEAT G. I. P.

The meeting between the B.B.R.A. and the G.I.P., Parel on the cooperage on Monday proved a disappointment as neither side played up to the expected standard. The Bombay Brigade though they won by a couple of goals were not very much better than the railwaymen. The half line in both teams wants readjustment while the railway forwards are sadly disconcerted. As centre half of the artillery team C. Kelly proved a failure missing the ball times out of number while his passes one and all were erratic. It was the forwards, particularly the inside men who gave the railway defence a trying time.

After a late start, the B.B.R.A. took the first turn in offensive tactics and in a few minutes Muller had the railway goalie at his mercy but a deliberate movement on the part of Veevers prevented that player for securing a certain goal.

A little later Ford suffered a similar fate as neither back would stop at anything to save a goal. The railwaymen had a splendid opportunity when Lynn ran out of his goal and Dorsey had only to direct the ball between the bars but it was not to be. The G.I.P. attack was far too disconcerted to be of any effect and lack of speed was another factor in their defeat. The initial period ended without any score. On resumption the R. A. made more serious efforts and after several narrow saves by Wood, Ridyard gently scored off a good pass from Abbott. Muller was good with his neal dodges and it was unfortunate that one of his best shots should have come off the cross bar. The G.I.P. forwards fell to pieces pieces early in the second half and play for the most part dragged up and down the railway area. Abbott was responsible for the second goal which was nicely directed into the net following a clearance from a scrimage.

Teams were:—

B.B.R.A:—Lynn; Gabriel and Lindsay, V. Kelly, C. Kelly, and Cutler; H. Kelly; Ford, Muller; Lindsay and abbott.

G.I.P. Parel:—Wood; Veevers and Callaghan;

M. Dorsey, Corr and Piers; Alcock; Finnigan, Thompson. A. Dorsey and Shea.

Refere Mr. E. J. Turner.

POLO AT HURLINGHAM.

LONDON, June 27.

At Hurlingham, in a polo match, Jodhpur beat the American army by 18 goals to three.—Reuter's Special.

HENDON AIR PAGEANT.

LONDON, June 27.

100,000 witnessed the air pageant at Hendon in the presence of the King and Queen and the Duke and Duchess of York. Several new types of machines of widely varying horse-power demonstrated their uses as fast scouts, troop-carriers, huge bombers, aerial ambulances, etc. Innumerable stunts included looping spiral and nose-diving to within a few feet of the ground. The use of wireless between machines in the air was also demonstrated. There was aerial drill by four squadrons of 36 machines. Reuter.

GRAND PRIX PACE ACCIDENT.

DONOGHUE INJURED.

PARIS, June 28.

A bad accident has marred the Grand Prix race. Three horses Coram, Far Away and Aquatinte Second ridden by F. Bullock, Allemand and Donoghue respectively fell in the first turn. Allemand and Bullock walked away but Donoghue was carried in an ambulance unconscious. It is said his shoulder was broken and he sustained many contusions. The race has resulted as follows: J. A. De Rothschild's Reinee Lumieree first, Terre Neuvien second, Dark Diamond third, and Erofite fouth. Won by a head, One and a half lengths separated second and third. Eighteen ran.

A later message says:—After the fall Donoghue was immediately taken to a nursing home. The doctors found that his left shoulder was fractured but the fracture was immediately reduced. Donoghue also sustained several bruises. He will be ex-ravel this morning. His condition is satisfactory and there is no danger.—Reuter's Special.

DESBANDHU'S MEMORIAL.

AN APPEAL TO MAHATMAJI.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha earnestly requests Mahatmaji that Deshbandhu Das Memorial Fund be raised for the maintenance of trustworthy national workers. The present lull is considerably due to the inability of many workers to carry on, and hence their dropping out from active Congress work. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Mazrul Haque are the shinning Muslim Nationalists of Bengal and Bihar. And to-day, Mother India wants their active leadership for her early emancipation. Will Mahatmaji appeal to them also?

NO EXTENSION TO LORD READING?

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables that it is believed that Lord Reading will not accept an extension of his term of office Viceroy.

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The Bombay Chronicle

TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1925.

SOUTH AFRICAN BETRAYAL.

In cold deliberation, the Union Assembly of South Africa has chosen to signalise the visit of the Prince of Wales with the passing of the Colour Bar Bill. When early in the year a non-party deputation waited upon the Viceroy to represent the cause of Indians overseas, Lord Reading counselled them to exercise patience and give time to the Indian Government to press the case of India before His Majesty's Government. Lord Reading is now in England to apply his forensic skill to the settlement of the problem and we hope in his conversational engagements in the India Office, he has not forgotten his obligations to Indians abroad. The gaieties of the Prince among the "natives" and the promise of Lord Reading to India, make the present measure a galling mockery of imperial pretensions. When in February, the Colour Bar Bill was before the Assembly General Smuts delivered a notable speech denouncing the measure and warning the Government against the folly of gathering the hatred of all the Asiatic peoples in the world against the blatant selfishness of the whites. It was then understood that the Government would drop the Bill and it was held in suspense. There was a spell of peace. Now the Union Government have sprung a distressing surprise upon the coloured population of South Africa. General Smuts rightly described it as the momentous piece of legislation since the inauguration of the Union, and he appealed to the Assembly to stay their hand against establishing a precedent of injustice, inequality and unfair dealing. The importunity of the opposition has been wholly wasted upon the legislature and all the non-white communities of South Africa are doomed to helotry by the imposture of law.

The present bill nominally amplifies the Mines and Works Act of 1911, but it is really a measure which prescribes the subjugation and gradual extinction of the non-white populations of Africa. It imposes a series of disabilities upon them worse than the mining regulations which restricted the rights of coloured workers in South Africa. It draws the line on the canon of colour, and to describe it as the expression of economic principles is to disguise the passion of prejudice. About the learned fallacy of economic adjustments, Dr. Norman Ley has after minute study given the verdict: "No doubt certain fallacious economic ideas are enlisted in support of race-feeling such as that the greater the amount of labour needed to produce what the world needs the better. But the *true* cause of race feeling is not economic. The thing itself is an emotion definable only in dogmatic terms and expressed in economic life like every other dogma which people really hold". In other words the motive behind differential legislation is that of racial prejudice which cannot sanely be exalted as the play of economic principles of abstruse import. To use the language of General Smuts the bill merely tells the non white peoples of Africa: "You shall in future be debarred from rising above the level of hewers of wood and drawers of water." It establishes not only the existence of a suzerain-community but the deliberate deprivation of present rights of livelihood to the coloured population of South Africa. In the Cape, the Indians enjoyed rights of franchise and the proposal to exclude the possessors of votes from the purview of new legislation betrays the foul hostility of the Assembly. The slogan of Cecil Rhodes was "equal rights for all civilised citizens" but that heritage of wisdom has been spurned and violated in the enactment which is the most categorical repudiative of justice since the founding of the Union under British statute.

Britain cannot dissociate herself from the consequences of abused prerogatives, because the Union Act, passed by a Liberal Government, deprived the "natives" of the privilege of holding civic right in the Union. If these are the fruits of imperial federation, what have we to hold up for the fostered spirit of pride in the Empire? Lord Reading has advised us to use temperate language while the Indian Government negotiated for justice; it does not require any violent departure from his counsel to make us proclaim the iniquity of the measure and confirm Indians in their perception of betrayals being piled upon betrayals. One of the provocations of the South African War was the oppression of Indians by the Boers, but the Boer spirit is no worse than the evangel of humiliation which Britain interprets abroad for the coloured citizens of the Empire. That physical dissimilarities should reduce men and women to the rank of helotry is an outrage on rational understanding, but there it is, the canon and pivot of imperial administration. Apart from the vulgar discrimination of the measure, we have presented to us the gross selfishness of the people who "legislate" the suppression of fellow-beings. They pray to God "Who hath made of one blood all the nations of the earth" and magnify chromatic differentiation to the destruction of kinship. Behind the injustice is the fury of selfishness because the world is being threatened not by the prolific swamp of coloured nations but by the marauding selfishness of the whites. Dr. Norman Ley says.—

"European immigration has not filled and cannot fill the spaces in Africa left empty by the slave wars and by the kind of exploration which since slavery was abolished has prevailed in the French and Belgian Congo as well as in Kenya. Indian immigration could fill these empty spaces. Also, our Empire contains immense scantily populated areas in Canada and Australia which Asiatics may not enter. Second, it is necessary to warn the reader against the usual explanation of the state of mind prevailing among people of British descent in the colonies. It is often said to be economic in nature. It is urged that an Asiatic or an African can subsist on far less than a European, who would thus, under free racial competition, be crushed out. That is not true. The quantities and ingredients of food necessary to health are identical among Europeans, Asiatics and Africans. There are millions subsisting in European cities to-day on less than the inhabitants of the more prosperous parts of Africa get to eat. Race feeling furthermore is never so fierce as when the race formerly content with inferior conditions of life demands food and wages as good as those enjoyed by Europeans."

There is room enough on God's earth for all people but un-Christian prejudice has contracted space narrow to the disgrace of brotherliness. To Indians in South Africa it is a crisis horrible and comprehensive. Nauseating humbug about the Asiatic trenching upon the privileges of the nascent Africans cannot be adduced for the defence of a common humiliation. The meaning is plain, outspoken. In the Senate, General Smuts may be able to delay the measure, but it is doubtful if his sense of righteousness will be equal to the task of facing a collision between the two chambers. He may, like the calculating politician he is, be content with local protests regarding the point of expediency. It is for the Imperial Government to intervene without any idle excuse about the autonomy of South Africa, because the implications of the statute are so atrocious that larger arguments of morality and justice can be effectively urged. General Smuts has said that posterity will curse the present generation of South Africanders for their folly—if it should prevail against appeals of honour and humanity. It is for Britain to say if India has an honourable place in the Empire. The exploited Africans are so backward that they cannot unitedly denounce the disgrace which their children must needs discover and vindicate.

INDIA AND INTERNATIONAL LABOUR.

The question of the relation of Indian labour to the method of international action for the standardisation of labour conditions through the machinery of the International Labour Conferences and the International Labour Office is still a matter of dispute in our country. The capitalists complain that labour legislation is proceeding at such a precipitant pace as to impair the efficiency of the industrial machine at the dictation of the Geneva faddists. There are, moreover, a large number of people, not at all imbued with class bias, who view with misgiving any institution of the European Powers which from its very nature is calculated to interfere in the domestic affairs of industrially backward countries. The main responsibility for this feeling of suspicion is, of course, the Government's. Through their denial of fiscal autonomy and their exploitation of the economic resources of the country in the interests of British capital, they have aroused a nationalism which shuns economic reform through common action as a snare and a delusion. Consequently, the activities of the International Labour Office are regarded as part of a dark plot to glean valuable industrial information and to obviate serious competition by saddling incipient industries with initial disabilities under the guise of humanitarianism. We have no doubt that a national Government unconnected with the maintenance of alien interests in handling industrial problems will remove this atmosphere of sullen dislike of international conventions and regulations. But that is no reason why Indian labour should suffer for this political handicap. In a pamphlet on "India and International Labour Organisation" published by the Geneva Office, the work of the General Conferences as well as the I. L. O. has been briefly outlined and the part played by India specially stressed. Though we hardly agree with the complacent analysis a summary of the activities of the organisation cannot fail to be of interest to social workers and the public alike.

The pamphlet, to begin with, does not discuss adequately the fundamental purpose of equalising the standards of work and payment among the different countries at varying stages of industrial development. If the object of international action is the prevention of undercelling and dumping through screwing up labour conditions in the backward countries to the highest possible level, clearly such action is not solely desired in the interests of labour and national considerations come into play in the matter. If, on the other hand, the idea is to protect all workers from sweating and raise the common standard of labour throughout the world, it is unexceptionable. The efficacy of the existing organisation and methods of the Geneva Office and Conferences particularly as regards the character of representation and power of the Indian delegates is, however, another matter. The pamphlet felicitates the Government of India on the fact that "India has always sent complete delegations to the various sessions of the Conferences." Surely this overlooks the defect of the Indian delegation as regards advisers. While at the last Conference, for example, Great Britain sent 24 advisers, France 14 and Japan 7, the Government of India declined to depute any advisers, a refusal which, as Mr Joseph Baptista pointed out in these columns last November, considerably impaired the usefulness of the delegation and constituted a serious drawback. Moreover, Mr. Joshi suggested in the Assembly without eliciting any reply from Sir Bhupendra Mitter, that the Government delegates were reported to be making criticisms about the conduct of the Labour representatives behind their backs. Nor is the position of Indians in the I. L. O. controlled by the Governing Body more satisfactory. Although India has successfully resisted the attempts to dislodge her from her place in the Body as a "State of industrial importance" it is a pity that the Government, as usual, have not found any Indian capable enough to represent India instead of Sir Louis Kershaw who besides being out-of-touch with Indian conditions is a non-Indian. If our rulers really desire to enhance the prestige of India in the eyes of the world and to attach some meaning to India's international status, the least they can do is to make it a convention to appoint none but Indians to represent her international gatherings and organisations. Early this month in the elections of the Employers' and the Employees' groups India was left out and hence there is no Indian now in the Governing Body of the Office. Besides there are no Indians occupying posts in the permanent office so as to influence its work though Japan successfully insisted upon such employment. In return for such meagre recognition, India contributes Rs. 2,92,000 to the budget of the International Labour Organisation.

The utility of the organisation, however, depends in the last analysis upon the Government and the public opinion of different countries. In a country where public opinion has no constitutional power over the Government, the appeal to "the moral authority of public opinion" which the pamphlet makes is peculiarly inapt. But take even Great Britain. Despite the pledge of Mr. Bonar Law on behalf of the Coalition Government to ratify the Eight-hours Day Convention passed by the Washington Conference and despite the fact that Mr. Shaw, the Labour Minister of the last Government, had reached an understanding with other European Government's for simultaneous enforcement of the measure, the Baldwin Government is following an obstructionist policy in the matter. In India, the Draft Convention was watered down to ten hours owing to "climatic and economic" differences: but in the coal-fields of Jharia, not even that convention is operative. From a statement submitted by Sir Bhupen Mitter in reply to Mr. Chamanlal, showing the effect given to the Draft Conventions and Recommendations of the International Labour Conferences, it was obvious that on such important matters as unemployment—whose very existence Sir Atul Chatterjee had the temerity to deny—and agricultural labour and even on a minor but important question like white lead, the Government have either taken no action at all or have not ratified the convention. Their policy in the question of maternity benefits and the employment of women in mines and railway employ has been equally dilatory and callous. Nor have they published the reports of their representatives to the General Conferences for which the tax-payer pays but whose work he has no means of appraising. Yet it is clear that if a intelligent and critical public opinion to exist on the problem of international action for bettering labour condition the primary requisite is an efficient machinery of publicity through the more detailed and less propagandist literature than the Geneva publications before us.

Notes of the Day

The French in Morocco.

A frank description of the position of the French in Morocco formed the principal feature of a lecture before his confreres in a Parisian municipal ward given by Dr. Rene Martial who visited the French colony of Algeria recently. In the June number of the "France-Islam," in which doctor has published his observations in detail, he tells his countrymen that for Abd-el-Krim there is sympathy in every Muslim heart, as the liberator of a people who were subject. He proceeds to say that, November last, there was held a great ceremonial function in all the important towns of India, when thousands of Muslims assembled to send congratulations and presents to Abd-el-Krim, and even women participated in the function by giving their jewels." As regards Algeria he says the grievance of the Algerians is: "We fought for France, why don't we make French citizens? Why are there no deputies and senators in the French parliament, when French colonies like Martinique and Senegal can send negro deputies?" The doctor tells his countrymen that these demands are legitimate. We Frenchmen reply to these demands, that the difficulty is mainly social, the question of polygamy of the Muslim comes in the way of putting Arab and French on a basis of equality." But he points out, the Muslims reply when we throw at them that their custom of polygamy is masked prostitution, we see the difference. "Yours is legalised." Not content with this comfort the Algerians, "while ours is legal."

Marriage

Justice Ramachandra Rao in disposing of a case of adultery dras passed strong strictures on the conduct of the father of two girls, aged seven and eight, for selling them to the highest bidder and on that of the husbands buying girls who were perfect strangers to them. His Lordship declared that the need for social reform was never so particularly emphasised as in this case and that a marriage was performed as a matter of business without any care for the happiness of the girls. "One deplores," His Lordship added, "the state of society, which tolerates such disgraceful things." Justice Venkatasuba Rao deserves the thanks of all social reformers for his outspoken indictment of a society which treats human beings as worse than chattel. Not many days ago two Bombay High Court judges had occasion to refer to the evils resulting from the ban on the remarriage of widows. It is a welcome sign of the times that our High Court judges are beginning to realise that their duty is not done by the mechanical administration of the law of the country. Their work gives them an unique opportunity of giving a lead to society to reform its ways. But their duty should not be confined to the unwritten laws of society. If they are silent on their duty, they must also, when occasion arises, denounce the executive-made laws of the country which restrict the rights of the subjects against all canons of justice, equity and good conscience.

Vindictive.

A correspondent informs us that attempts are being made to secure the disqualification of Dewan Bahadur Gopaldas of Dhasa for the post of presidentship of the Local Board of the Sihora District. The Darbar Saheb won the election despite the marked hostility of the local officialdom and the loyalists and acted as president of the Board, mainly the bureaucracy, which had objected to his candidature nor to his person but as reminded of the fact that he was ineligible for the post having been convicted of the grave offence of trespassing into his own house and having inflicted the severe punishment of imprisonment for five minutes in the Court for that offence, in the Court rose. This man for calling officialdom, unfit a The Darbar Saheb has entered his appeal or the local boards. authorities will be remembered, reluctantly confiscated by the faith, refused court condemned him to see he, true to his himself. It is extraordinary that a man should be convicted for the offence of entering his own house. The Court which condemned him, moreover, was an Agency Court and not a British Court. But whatever the technical aspect of the matter, the plain fact is that the Darbarsaheb has not been guilty of any crime involving moral turpitude and to make his technical offence,—if it was one,—a pretext for wreaking political vengeance is hardly proper. The Minister for Local Self-Government must see that the wishes of the Kaira public prevail in the matter.

INDIA AND RELIGIOUS SYNTHESIS.

(BY SWAMI YATISWARANANDA.)

All along the world's religious history there have been zealots trying to convert the whole world to their particular faiths. And they attempted to achieve their end not only through persuasion but also through persecution when the former method failed. It is because of the reckless attempts of religious maniacs that the fair name of many a religion has been tainted with aggression and persecution, wars and massacres. The standards of religion were often carried at the head of armies, and faiths were established by the forcible conversion of the vanquished and the extermination of the so-called heretics. Although this brutal form of conversion has become almost a thing of the past still the craze for proselytising reigns supreme in the minds of many a "faithful" anxious to save the souls of the followers of alien religions by means, fair or foul. As they think, mankind can be saved only by the acceptance of the particular forms of religion which they themselves profess.

An Unrealizable Dream.

Just as in the field of politics people are trying to establish world-peace through the triumph of their particular nation and the subjection of others, so in the domain of religion zealots are hoping to establish human unity by the ascendency of their particular religion and the destruction of all others. Mad attempts to attain to this end proved to be futile in the past and are destined to fail at present as also in the future. In spite of all efforts to make a single faith the religion for the whole world, different faiths and creeds exist to-day, as they existed in the past and will continue to exist in the future. A little success in bringing a few thousands of people to one's own faith—and this mostly in its formal and gross aspect only—sometimes makes men hope for the impossible—that some day the whole world will come to their way of thinking and accept their Prophet and their creed. So long as unity in diversity continues to be the law of creation—and God is not going to change His laws however much the religious enthusiasts may wish it—this will ever remain an unrealisable dream. But still there are pathological conditions in which the mind wants to brood over fancies however wild and unreasonable they may be.

Live and Let Live.

In the present state of religious evolution people find it impossible to disabuse their minds of the necessity of formal conversion, and to cease to put greater stress on the number than on the quality of proselytes they bring to their fold. And so some of the enthusiasts of every community want to convert others to their own faith. But it is a deplorable fact that some tend to deny to others the same advantages which they are anxious to secure for themselves. This will lead to greater dissensions and strifes, and will be unprofitable to all. Instead of that let all communities come to a clear understanding based on equity and justice. This implies a candid recognition of the equal rights and privileges for all. Let every person possess the full freedom to profess and propagate by all moral and lawful-means the faith he sincerely believes to be most beneficial to himself and humanity.

Wild Goose Chase.

It is a great pity that an enormous amount of religious enthusiasm is being wasted in following the wild goose chase of converting the whole world to a particular faith. Most people fired by the missionary zeal have made religion an object of trade, and have introduced into it the competitive and selfish methods of the world. But still in the midst of these fights and struggles it is refreshing to note that the study of comparative religion and the direct contact of people of diverse faiths and creeds are slowly breaking down the barriers of narrowness and conservatism dividing one community from another. And many thoughtful men and women are coming to recognise that "holiness, purity and charity are not the exclusive possession of any church in the world, and that every system has produced men and women of the most exalted character." And India is playing a great part in this transformation of human thought. And it is a missionary of the Eternal Religion of India, Swami Vivekananda, who declared with all the passion his soul could command at the famous Chicago Parliament of Religions—"Much has been said of the common ground of religious unity. If any one hopes that this unity will come by the triumph of any one of the religions and the destruction of all others, to him I say: 'Brother, yours is an impossible hope.' Do I wish that the Christian would become Hindu, God forbid. Do I wish that the Hindu or Buddhist would become a Christian? God forbid. . . . The Christian is not to become a Hindu or a Buddhist, nor a Hindu or a Buddhist to become a Christian. But each must assimilate the spirit of the others and yet preserve his individuality and grow according to his own law of growth." India herself is now engaged in making a great experiment on religious synthesis. And she is pre-eminently fitted for this, for she has ever been the abode of religious harmony and toleration. But of this we shall speak later.

WILL ABETTOR BE PUNISHED

BAWLA SHOOTING AND AFTER

QUESTIONS IN THE ASSEMBLY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAINITAL, June 27.

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer, M.L.A. has given notice of some questions which he intends asking in the forthcoming August Session of the Indian Legislative Assembly in regard to the Bawla Shooting affair. After drawing attention to Earl Winterton's reply in the House of Commons to Commander Kenworthy's question, Mr. Ranga Iyer asks if the Government of India have conducted a searching enquiry into the affair and if they intend giving suitable punishment to the abettor or abettors of the murder, however highly placed he or they might be.

KOLHAPUR KIDNAPPING CASE.

PROSECUTION ARGUMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, June 29.

In the Kidnapping case Mr. O'Gorman commenced to-day his arguments on behalf of the prosecution. Addressing generally on the case, he said Mr. Rao himself had told them that the foundations on which he was building his arguments were shaky. Instead of attacking the real foundations, Mr. Rao did not even touch them and where he did touch them he merely glossed over them. Mr. Rao had asked them in effect to treat this matter as a rehearsing, but that was not the function of a court of appeal and counsel invited the court's attention to two Privy Council cases which laid down that where there was a conflict between the evidence of two sets of witnesses the appeal court must accept the finding of the trial judge regarding the credibility or otherwise of the witnesses as he had the advantage of noting their demeanour.

Coming to he merits, counsel said the case was divided into two compartments, and these were divided by the date 16th October. Upto that date not a word was heard of the defence as was now before the court. Not a single witness had made a statement; not one thing was said which would implicate Mr. Yusuf and when they came to deal with the defence story that Mr. Yusuf had a hand in the affair it broke down at once, because what was the statement that the first accused made it was made for the first time in the committing magistrate's court and was that he was asked by Mr. Yusuf who was his superior officer to put up the girl in his house so that she might see his (accused's) elder brother who was a pleader in connection with a notice. She desired to send to her husband. Unfortunately for the accused, this statement was a manifest lie because Mr. Yusuf was not in Kolhapur on that day.

"THE TRUE STORY."

Counsel then went into, what he called, the true story as put forward by the prosecution. The girl had left her house on 17th March and when the investigations were started it was ascertained that the girl was receiving letters through her nephew and this little kid pointed out the second accused as the man who gave him the letters. That was the first clue they had. What was the accused's conduct. He denied having sent the letters and that, counsel submitted, was a clear admission of guilt. The next thing of importance was that, when after a great lapse of time the girl was not discoverted, two boys from Belgaum known as Bhat brothers were found playing outside the accused's house and they were taken straight away to the magistrate. Their statements were recorded there and then. And what did they say? They did not mention one word about Mr. Yusuf, but mentioned the accused by names. Mr. Rao knew they were unassailable and only touched that point when the court invited him to do so. What was Mr. Rao's answer to their statement? That they were under the influence of their elder brother. But the elder brother was not there at the time. The point, therefore, remained that they heard of the girl at that time in association with the accused. What happened next? The girl was produced from the accused's house. She made her statement before the magistrate on the same day and there was not a syllable in the statement of any relationship between her and Mr. Yusuf. His point was that at a very early stage they had it established beyond any doubt that the girl and the second accused were in Belgaum on two separate occasions that she passed there as the wife of the accused, that she passed there as a Hindu girl by the name of Putlabai, that she put red powder on her head, that she stayed at Kagal, that the approver had a hand in it and that her ornaments were disposed of. All these facts were mentioned at a time when it was impossible for the prosecution to know anything at all. Mr. Rao had relied on the first statement of the girl and so did counsel. He observed that not only did it knock the bottom out of the defence case, but it laid such a sure foundation of the case for the prosecution that neither Mr. Rao nor any one else in the world could shake it. Counsel then went on reading the statement and commenting on it and drew the court's attention to the passage where she said she had not taken permission of her mother at the time she left her house. In the end, he said, she gave the whole show away when she said she loved the second accused. He asked the court to weigh against this evidence the suggestion that Mr. Yusuf had kidnapped the girl. Mr. Yusuf was a Monomedan and the girl was a Monomedan. If Yusuf had really anything to do with the kidnapping why should he go to the absurdity of converting her as Hindu, of giving her a Hindu name or asking her to put a mark on her head and attracting that attention which she did during her wanderings round the state as a Hindu lady? He submitted the earliest statement of the girl while she was still under the influence of the accused put the story about Mr. Yusuf absolutely out of court.

Counsel then dealt rapidly with the prosecution evidence connecting the accused with the offence and submitted that at each stage they had independent evidence to show that it was the accused who had taken the girl away. Dealing with Mr. Rao's argument that was the woman Ashrafi who had taken girl away, Mr. O'Gorman said the evidence clearly establishe that accused as an agent of the second a that she was only employed as a He, therefore, submitted hat the p tion had conclusively poved that second accused had taken away the

At this stage, further hearing was journed till to-morrow.

SHANGHAI SHOOTING

COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY

QUIET AT PEKIN.

LONDON, June 28.

Peking.—A mandate notifies the appointment of the following commission of enquiry into the shooting at Shanghai Ex-Premiers Doctors Yen and Wang and Admiral Isaitingkan, who was the senior Chinese Delegate at Shanghai recently.—Reuter.

Shanghai.—The situation at Shanghai, Tsingtao, Chefoo and Peking is quiet.—Reuter.

CHINESE BANKS REOPN HONGKONG.

LONDON, June 28.

Hongkong.—The French Admiral commanding the station has proceeded to Canton on board the gun-boat "Aolo." The Chinese banks have re-opened.—Reuter.

FOREIGNERS ADVISED TO LEAVE SHAMEEN.

HONG KONG, June 29.

The British and French Consuls have as a precautionary measure requested all foreigners except British and French to leave Shameen.—Reuter.

RUSSIAN COUPLE SENT BACK FROM SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, June 29.

On arrival of the P and O steamer "Mantua," a Russian couple in transit were arrested as they were understood to be Bolsheviks. The couple left Shanghai for Hong Kong recently *en route* ostensibly to take charge of the affairs of the Soviet oil syndicate but the Hong Kong police did not allow them to land and sent them back to Shanghai. Possession of Bolshevik literature was found among their luggage.—Reuter.

STRONG BRITISH NOTE TO PEKING.

A strong British note has been presented to China protesting against the inactivity of the Chinese police and soldiers during the riots at Kiukiang on the 30th instant and reserving the right to demand full reparation for all the damages and apology for insult to the British flag.—Reuter.

WHITE RUSSIANS TO REPLACE CREW.

SHANGHAI, June 29.

234 White Russians have left for Hong Kong on board the "Empress of Canada," some of whom will replace the Chinese crew of the "Empress of Canada." The remainder will replace the crew of the steamer "Asia," now at Hong Kong. White Rusians are also employed in the Shanghai waterworks.

Stoning of tram cars and omibuses continues. More or less injurious fluids are being thrown at the drivers and passengers.

The position at Hoihou is very acute. Students are pouring in and attempting to stir up trouble. A British submarine has arrived here.

The British Consul at Foochow is requested protection of the military Governor owing to rumours of attack on cable station.

The situation at Chungking is getting worse daily. All Japanese besides in the city evacuated at midnight in three Japanese steamers.—Reuter.

PORTUGAL TO SEND WARSIPS

LISBON, June 29.

Owing to the anti-foreign agition in China two warships and transports with troops and munitions will be sent to Macao from Portugal. It is reported that a force of native troops may also be sent from Mozambique.—Reuter.

ULTIMATUM TO PARLIAMENT.

"GRANT FREEDOM TO INDIA."

"PASS COMMONWEALTH OF INDIA BILL."

A WEIGHTY MEMORANDUM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 29.

A brief memorandum on the necessity of passing the Commonwealth of India Bill signed by over forty Indian political leaders of various parties has been issued. It runs:

"Founding ourselves on (1) the resolution proposed by Mr. (now Sir) Surendranath Banerji and carried unanimously in the National Congress of 1914 that India should be placed on an equality with the self governing dominions and on (2) the resolution of the Congress in 1918 claiming the right to Self-Determination said by Mr. Lloyd George to be applicable to tropical coutries, we demand from Parliament of Britain the passing of a statute embodying these resolutions. This demand is made because of the pressing emergency of time. Resentment is justly felt in India against Britain because of the refusal of Britain to apply in India the principles for which India and Britain fought shoulder to shoulder in war. There is serious danger that connection between India and Britain, so useful in its posibilities to both countries and to the world will be broken if India and Britain do not agree to replace the bond of force and submisson by one of honourable equality and friendship. Though nearly seven years have passed since the ending of war no step has been taken by Britain to fulfil the above resolutions, but, on the contrary, steps are being taken to perpetuate the administration of affairs of India by a foreign bureaucracy and assurances are being authoritatively given to the British undergraduates to induce them to enter the service of Britain in India by a promise that they will have a life jobs. Proposals for further burdens are being made while powers, vested in the Governor-General, and Governors in India for the preservation of India's external defence and her internal tranquility are being used to strengthen the "Steel Frame" in defiance of the votes of her representatives and to make tranquility impossible by withholding freedom which is her right. The Prime Minister has made a sinister proposal that the term "Empire" shall be changed into "Commonwealth of British nations", thus relegating India definitely to the detested position of a dependency. For India freedom is a matter of life or death. The appling poverty of the masses, neglect of their education shown by the disgracefully low figure of percentage of school attendance the short life period, the little tenacity of life—seen with surprise even by Lord Curzon—these and many other signs, such as death-rate being twice lately higher than birth-rate, show that as a nation she is on the down-grade under British Rule. We repeat the charge of Gopal Krishna Gokhale that while efficient in organisation of her machinery and in matters which serve her own interests British Rule is inefficient in vital matters which touch the national interests. Under the present regime with the Government of India subordinate to the Secretary of State, India can neither revive her old prosperity at home nor defend her nationals abroad. Enormous proportion of her revenue is spent on the army because the army is kept for Imperial, not for Home, defence. In this she was better off in the days of the Company than now. She is daily shamed in face of the world by increasing humiliation heaped on her nationals, nationals in other parts of an Empire. The Government of India is helpless to defend them. The British Government cares only for its own kin. There is only one cure for the admitted "restlessness" of India and that is her freedom. Her irritability finds vent in domestic quarrels, because she is denied self-expression as a nation. If this continues and Britain is obdurate in her refusal to agree to her demand for Dominion status—on which all political parties are agreed—Government will become increasingly difficult and ere long impossible. We do not say this as a threat: for we seek an honourable agreement such as Britain refused to her American colonies and created a republic, but made with her other Colonies and created peace and amity. We also desire peace and amity and, therefore, before it is too late we state the danger as an approaching fact. Indian leaders were accused of making threats with regard to the Rowlatt Bill when they uttered only a warning and were disregarded by Government. The Bill became an Act and remained a dead letter, but it caused resentment—driven underground by the massacre of Amritsar and Martial Law atrocitiese in the Punjab—to grow, though silently. We also give a warning, for a Nation cannot forever submit to foreign domination. Let British cease to claim superiority and become equal friends and union between the two countries will be secure. No intermediate steps are required—and, so far as we are concerned they would be rejected—before the establishment of the Dominion status in India by passing of a measure made by Indians as has been done in the cases of the Dominions and Ireleand. (Act giving Freedom to Canada was admittedly drafted on the basis of Canadian resolutions, while in the other cases Bills were drafted in the Colonies. It was not demanded that any Colony should be ready to take full responsibility of self-defence before Dominion status was granted. Even now, they depend on British Navy for defence of their coasts. India has already a magnificent army of infantry and cavalry and her helplessness in artillery and air force—due to Britain not to herself—demands time before she can be wholly self-dependent in defence. England's default in this respect is no reason for further injustice of denying her freedom. We, therefore, demand from British Parliament passage of the Commonwealth of India Bill, prepared by members and ex-members of the Indian Legislatures of all political parties by the elected Council of the National Home Rule League and two co-opted officers of Women's Indian Association. The country is organising itself in its support and work will be carried to success; for, when a great nation demands its freedom it cannot long be denied."

The signatories are:—

MADRAS

The Right Hon. Srinivasa Sastri (Liberal), Mr. T Rangachariar (Independent), C Gopala Menon, Secretary South Indian Chamber of Commerce (Swarajists), Ranganatha Mudaliar (Home Ruler), D. Natesan Mudaliar (Justice Party). Mr. Govindaraghava Iyer (Liberal), Dr. Annie Besant (Home Ruler), Dorothy Jinarajadasa (Women's Indian Association), Ranganswami Aiyar (Home Ruler) D. K. Telang (Home Ruler), Hon. S. M. Padshah (Member Council of State), C. R. Reddy, Swami Venkatachalam Chetty, Dewan Bahadur M. Ramachandara Rao (Independent), M. C. Rajah and L. C. Guruswami representing submerged classes sign subject to safeguarding the interests of the Depressed Classes, B. Shiva Rao (Home Ruler), C. V. S. Narasimharaza.

BENGAL.

I. B. Sen (Liberal), Hirendra Nath Datta (Home Ruler). Bepin Chandra Pal (Independent), Satyananda Bose (Liberal), J. Chaudhari (Liberal).

BOMBAY

N. C. Kelkar (Swarajist), D. V. Gokhale (Swarajist), B. S. Kamat (Liberal), M. R. Jayakar (Swarajist), Sarojini Naidu (President Bombay Provincial Congress Committee), Jamnadas Dwarkadas (Home Ruler), Shaukat Ali, Ratansi D. Morarji (Home Ruler), Kanji Dwarkadas (Home Ruler).

U. P.

Iswar Saran (Independent). P. K. Telang (Home Ruler), Tej Bahadur Sapru (signs only last paragraph) Iqbal Narain Gurtu Home Ruler).

C. P

G. S. Khaparde (Council of State) M. S. Aney (Swarajist). Rao Bahadur N. K. Kelkar (Liberal), B G. Khaparde (Swarajist), Ramarao M. Deshmukh (Swarajist).

Dr. Besant says a strong agitation is being prepared to support the Bill and already 99 registered Samitis and Sabhas are formed with another 30 formed but not yet registered formally

FISHING SCHOONER SUNK.

CAPTAIN AND 13 OF CREW DROWNED.

GLOUCESTER (Massachusetts) Jun 29.

The Anchor line steamer "Tuscania" rammed against and sank in fog a fishing schooner "Rex" 200 miles east of Halifax. The captain and 13 of the Rex's crew were drowned. The "Tuscania" was unamaged and picked up the remainder the crew.—Reuter.

C. P. SWARAJISTS.

AGAINST ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

NAGPUR, June 29.

With a view to express opinion relating to the proposal for holding a round table conference to reconsider the question of accepting Ministerships, the Working Committee of the C. P. Swarajist Councillors was to meet yesterday, as previously announced, but it did not meet as no member of the Working Committee attended. It is understood that the Swarajists are not in favour of joining the proposed conference as in their opinion no useful purpose will be served thereby.—A. P.

"BIPLOB CHATRASAMJ."

AUTHOR AND PUBLISHER CONVICTED

CALCUTTA, June 29.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate delivered judgment in the case in which Messrs. Priyanath Ganguli and Akshay Kumar Gupta, author and publisher respectively of a Bengali booklet entitled "Biplob Chatrasamaj" (revolution and student community) were prosecuted under section 124A I.P.C. (sedition). The magistrate found, both the accused guilty and sentenced the first to six months' and the second to three months' rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

"CONFIDENTIAL"

READING-BIRKENHEAD DISCUSSIONS

ANNOUNCEMENT "IN DUE COURSE!"

LONDON, June 29.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Ernest Thurtle, Earl Winterton said that discussions between Lord Birkenhead and Lord Reading were naturally confidential. The conclusions reached, when confirmed by the Cabinet, would be fully stated by Lord Birkenhead in the House of Lords. The House of Commons would have an opportunity of debating them when the India Office vote was taken.

Mr. Thurtle asked if Earl Winterton was in a position to deny the accuracy of the forecast recently published in a Calcutta paper.

Earl Winterton replied that he did not propose to add to the answer he had given, namely that in due course an announcement would be made with regard to the result of the conversations.

BOLSHEVIST AGITATION.

Col. Sir Walter de Frece asked whether the Government of India had recently received any indication of Bolshevist agitation in India or on the Frontier.

Earl Winterton replied he was not quite sure what Col Sir de Frece meant by "Bolshevik agitation." Attempts at Bolshevik propaganda in India and the Frontier were continuous and openly advocated by the communist leaders in Russia.—Reuter.

BATTLE OF VERDUN ANNIVERSARY.

ANGLO-FRENCH ENTENTE

VERDUN, June 28.

The Lord Mayor of London was the principal guest at a civic banquet on the occasion of the ninth anniversary of the Battle of Verdun. M. Poincare in the course of a speech said that he believed that London's generosity in adopting Verdun was no demonstration of passing sentiments but a brilliant testimony to its unshakeable friendship and Verdun's citizens realised the sympathies and interests which closely united the two countries. He, therefore, proposed a toast for the perennial alliance between the British and French. — Reuter's Special.

DEATH OF A SURGEON.

LONDON, June 28

Major Henry Graeme Anderson has suddenly died whilst playing tennis.—Reuter's Special.

Major Henry Graeme Anderson was born in 1882 and was the Consulting-Surgeon to the Royal Air Force. He was educated at the King's College, Glasgow University. He joined the Royal Navy as Surgeon-Lieutenant in 1914 and was transferred from Royal Navy to Royal Air Force as Major.

WHEAT PRODUCTION IN ITALY.

ROME, June 28.

The production of wheat in Italy is officially estimated at sixty-one million quintals which is fifteen million quintals more than last year.—Reuter's Special.

WHEAT PRODUCTION IN FRANCE.

PARIS, June 28.

It is hoped that the wheat harvest will yield about 85 million quintals which will nearly approach the nation's needs, obviating the necessity of importing large quantities.—Reuter's Special.

SEALDAH GANG CASE.

AN ALL-NIGHT SITTING OF SESSIONS COURT.

CALCUTTA, June 27.

There was an all-night sitting of the Alipur Criminal Sessions Court yesterday, when the Sealdah gang case came to a termination after a protracted trial lasting over nine months. In this case fortyseven accused were charged with being habitual thieves and robbers. After conclusion of the Judge's charge, the jury retired a little before midnight returned at 3-50 this morning and completed reading their verdict at 4-20. They found thirtytwo accused guilty and fifteen not guilty. The Judge accepted the Jury's verdict and sentenced thirtyone accused to various terms of rigorous imprisonment ranging from one to seven years. One was dealt with under the First Offenders' Act and was directed to furnish security. The remaining fifteen who were found not guilty by the jury were discharged.—A.P.

GOOTY PUNITIVE POLICE.

MADRAS, June 27.

A message from Gooty says that the Special Commissioner inquiring into the punitive police question was engaged throughout the day in visiting important villages and scenes of trouble and rioting in the area connected with the subject of the recent inquiry.—A. P.

ALWAR FIRING

MALAVIYAJI SUGGESTS ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

REPORTED REFUSAL OF MAHARAJAH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMER, June 29.

I understand Pandit Malaviyaji suggested to the Maharaja of Alwar at Abu the names of Messrs. Venkatesh Narain Tiwari, Hirdeynath Kunzru of the Servants of India Society and Harbilas Sarda, M.L.A for enquiry into the Nimuchana tragedy. But the Maharaja did not agree and was willing to allow only Pandit Malaviyaji who was, however, not prepared to undertake the task. Respectable gentlemen of Alwar are reported to have told Pandit Malaviyaji at Abu that between thirty and forty persons were killed at Nimuchana.

Seth Kanhayalal Kalantri has written to the Maharaja of Alwar asking him to allow himself, Messrs. Chandkaran Sarda, Manilal Kothari, Ramnarain Chaudhary and editor of "Saurashtra" to make enquiries at Nimuchana.

PILGRIMS' MARCH TO MECCA.

PASS THROUGH BATTLE LINES.

LONDON, June 29.

A message from Jeddah says that 250 British pilgrims, mostly Indians and Nigerians, who arrived there recently have been permitted by the Hedjaz Government to pass through the battle lines to Mecca.—Reuter.

POLICE PRECAUTIONS IN DELHI.

QUIET IN CITY.

DELHI, June 28.

The sensational rumours which were afloat in the bazars regarding communal tension taking a serious turn in Delhi seems to have been greatly exaggerated. There have been no serious developments and the following may be taken as an authentic statement on the communal situation in the city.

In view of the strained relations between the Hindus and Mahomedans of the Sadar Bazar which was the scene of disturbances last year it was deemed expedient in connection with the arrangements for the approaching Id to warn all those persons who had taken part or were suspected to have been taken part or were suspected to have taken part in the last year's riots to keep the peace and to assist the authorities if possible to maintain order. Accordingly all such Mahomedans were assembled yesterday and given sound advice by the Magistrate in charge of the Ilaka. Certain Hindus headed by Lotan Singh, a tobacco sellers and a dismissed orderly of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, not only refused to come when called to-day but went to the length of preventing others from coming. These persons were known to be fomenting trouble for some time.

The action taken by the police in arresting six Hindus and five Mussalmans has had a salutary effect and the situation continues to be quiet.—A.P.

DEATH OF FAMOUS SHIKARI.

KILLS TIGER BUT SUCCUMBS TO INJURIES.

MADRAS, June 29.

Death under tragic circumstances of a famous shikari while bagging a big tiger is reported from Bobbili. Chelikani Surya Rao, uncle of the Raja of Bobbili was out for a man-eater in the Viziarampuram forests last week with a small following of beaters. After an hour's beating a huge tiger was driven to the open. The shikari met the animal and fired a bullet which passed through the animal's lungs. The beast rushed into a bush and the shikari followed it, but suddenly a tremendous roar terrorised the beaters who stood motionless while the animal with a furious rush dashed the shikari to the ground and mauled him badly Ultimately, Surya Rao succeeded in killing the animal with the buttend of his rifle, but succumbed later on to the injuries received, at the Bobbili hospital. The maneater measured nine feet four inches.—A. P.

POONA CO-OPERATIVE BANK.

DIRECTORS ELECTED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, June 29.

There was some excitement in the city yesterday owing to the election of directors of the local Central Cooperative Bank. There were nine candidates for four seats. Competition was keen. Mr. D. V. Gokhale, Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, Prof. S R Bhagwate and Prof M S Godbole were elected. Mr. Gokhale getting 136 votes and Mr. Godbole 122 Dr. Phatak and Mr. H V Tulpule were among those "also ran." Mr. Bhopatkar and Mr. Bhagwat were elected chairman and respectively.

CONVERSION BONDS

GOVERNMENT OFFER

ALL-ROUND SCHEME.

From the 13th July to the 12th September 1925 inclusive—

(a) Holders of 5½ per cent. War Bonds, 1925, and 5 per cent. Bonds, 1926, will have the option of converting their holdings either into the 5 per cent. income-tax free Loan, 1945-55, or into a new issue of and 5½ per cent. War Bonds, 1935; and

(b) Holders of 6 per cent. Bonds, 1927, and 5½ per cent. War Bonds, 1928, will have the option of converting their holdings into the 5 per cent. income-tax free Loan, 1945-55.

I.—FIVE PER CENT. INCOME-TAX FREE LOAN.

2. Date of repayment.—If not previously repaid, the Loan will be repaid at par on the 15th October 1955, but the Government of India reserve to themselves the right to repay the loan, or any part of it, at par on or after the 15th October 1945 on giving three calendar months' notice in the Gazette of India.

3. Interest.—Payable half-yearly at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the 15th April and the 15th October.

Interest on the Loan will be income-tax free throughout its currency, but will be taken into account in determining the rate at which the tax will be levied on other income and will be liable to super-tax.

4. Depreciation Fund.—In accordance with the undertaking given by Government at the time of previous issues of this Loan, a sum equal to 1½ per cent. of the aggregate amount of the loan inclusive of the 1919, 1920, 1923 and 1924 issues and of this issue will be set aside annually to form a fund to be used for its purchase and cancellation when the market value falls below Rs. 100 per cent. Should any future issue be made at a price higher than Rs. 100 per cent., the fund will be employed for the purchase and cancellation of the loan when the market price falls below such higher issue price. No future issues will be made at a price below Rs. 95 per cent.

II.—FIVE PER CENT TEN-YEAR BONDS, 1935.

5. Date of repayment.—The Government of India undertake to repay the Bonds at par on the 15th September 1935.

6. Interest.—Payable half-yearly at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the 15th March and the 15th September.

Interest on the Bonds will be liable to income-tax.

CONVERSION TERMS.

5½ Per Cent. War Bonds, 1925.

7. In exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of War Bonds, 1925, tenderers will be given either—

(a) Rs. 100 of 5 per cent. income-tax free Loan plus a cash payment of Rs. 3. At the time of the issue of the new securities, which will bear interest from the 15th October 1925, tenderers will be paid in advance the half-yearly interest at 5½ per cent. due on the 15th September 1925, and also interest at 5½ per cent. from the 15th September 1925 up to the 14th October 1925; or,

(b) Rs. 100 of 5 per cent. 10-year Bonds, 1935, plus a cash payment of Rs. 7. At the time of issue of the new securities, which will bear interest from the 15th September 1925, tenderers will be paid in advance the half-yearly interest at 5½ per cent. due on the 15th September 1925.

6 PER CENT. FIVE-YEAR BONDS, 1926.

8. In exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of 6 per cent. Bonds, 1926, tenderers will be given either—

(a) Rs. 100 of 5 per cent. income-tax free Loan plus a cash payment of Re. 1 annas 8. At the time of the issue of the new securities, which will bear interest from the 15th October 1925, tenderers will be paid in advance the half-yearly interest at 6 per cent. due on the 15th September 1925, and also interest at 6 per cent. from the 15th September 1925 up to the 14th October 1925; or

(b) Rs. 100 of 5 per cent. 10-year Bonds, 1935, plus a cash payment of Rupees 5 annas 8. At the time of the issue of the new securities, which will bear interest from the 15th September 1925, tenderer will be paid in advance the half-yearly interest at 6 per cent. due on the 15th September 1925.

6 PER CENT. FIVE-YEAR BONDS, 1927.

9 In exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of 6 per cent. Bonds, 1927, tenderers will be given Rs. 100 of 5 per cent. income-tax free Loan plus a cash payment of Rupees 2 annas 4. At the time of the issue of the new securities, which will bear interest from the 15th October 1925, tenderers will be paid in advance the half-yearly interest at 6 per cent. due on the 1st October 1925, and also interest at 6 per cent. from the 1st October to the 14th October 1925.

5½ PER CENT. WAR BONDS, 1928.

10. In exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of War Bonds, 1928, tenderers will be given Rs. 100 of 5 per cent. income-tax free Loan plus a cash payment of Rupees 5 annas 8. At the time of the issue of the new securities, which will bear interest from the 15th October 1925, tenderers will be paid in advance the half-yearly interest at 5½ per cent. due on the 15th September 1925, and also interest at 5½ per cent. from the 15th September 1925 up to the 14th October 1925.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS.

11. The nominal value of Bonds tendered for conversion must be a multiple of Rs. 100.

12. The Loan and Bonds will be issued in the form of—

(a) Stock, the applicants for which will be given Stock Certificates, or

(b) Promissory Notes.

Unless otherwise is stated by the applicant, the securities will be issued in the form of Promissory Notes.

13. Applications for conversion will be received at any of the following offices:—

(a) The Local Head Offices and the Indian Branches of the Imperial Bank of India:

(b) Offices of the Controller of the Currency, Calcutta Deputy Controllers of the Currency, Bombay and Northern India (Delhi), and of the Accountants General, Madras and Burma; and

(c) Any Government Treasury or Sub-treasury.

Applications may be in the form attached hereto, or in any other form which states clearly the amount and description of securities required, the full name and address of the applicant, and the treasury or sub-treasury at which he desires that interest shall be paid.

Tenderers of Bonds for conversion must transfer such Bonds to Government (a) in the case of Stock, by signing the form of transfer died on the back of the Stock Certificate before a witness, and (b) in the case of Promissory Notes, by endorsing them with the words "Pay to the Governor-General in Council" over their signature. In the case of Bearer Bonds no writing is necessary.

14. Brokerage as under will be allowed to recognised bankers and brokers on conversions accepted in respect of applications bearing their stamp, viz:—

On applications received not later than Saturday, the 25th July 1925.

2 annas per Rs. 100 (nominal value) of Bonds tendered.

On applications received after the 25th July 1925.

1 anna per Rs. 100 (nominal value) of Bonds tendered.

15. Applications for conversion of War Bonds, 1925 and 1928, and five-year 6 per cent. Bonds, 1926 and 1927, will also be received at the London Office of the Imperial Bank of India, 5 Whittington Avenue, London, E.C. 3.

Cash payments and advance interest will be paid by the London Office of the Imperial Bank of India at the time of application by means of Bunce drafts on India which will be negotiated by them if the recipient so desires at the current rate on the date of application.

The Imperial Bank of India will send weekly advices to the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, of all conversion applications received by them, and the latter will forward the scrip direct to the applicants.

THE HEDJAZ DEPUTATION.

GOVT'S POLICY RE HAJ.

The Hejaz Delegation interviewed by a representative of the "Daily Khilafat" stated that they had been sent to India by the Executive Committee of the Nationalist party of Hejaz which also forms at present the Government of Hejaz. They have come to India to hold negotiations with Moslem leaders here so that any misunderstanding with regard to the affairs in Hedjaz might be removed and good relations might be established between Hejazis and Moslems of India.

Questioned as to their opinion about Amir Ali and whether they would plead his cause in Indioa, they said that they would try to satisfy Moslem leaders that the policy they (at Jeddah) followed was the best under the circumstances. They also said that Sheriff Husain had now nothing to do with the Government of Hejaz and it was quite untrue that Sherif Husain was sending men and money from Akba. As to the policy of Jeddah Government with regard to the Haj they said that Jeddah Government did not stop people from proceeding to Haj but the true policy of the Hedjaz Government would be evident from the following declaration that was issued from Jeddah:—

"Hejaz Consul in Egypt has informed the Egyptian Prime Minister. That even the ports of Leith, Rabigh, and Kanfagu are in the war zone and if the pilgrims will proceed through these routes they will be exposing themselves to great risks. Our warships have to bombard these ports and therefore keeping in view the safety of the pilgrims the Hejaz Government's representative cannot countersign passports for pilgrims and cannot undertake any responsibility for their safe journey.

Finally the delegation stated that the Hejaz Government does not recognise the mandates of Great Britain over Irak, Trans-Jordania and Palestine.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI INTERVIEWED

Maulana Shaukat Ali also had a long interview with the delegation for several hours. The Maulana writing about the interview in the "Daily Khilafat" says that between himself and the delegation agreement was reached on many points. The chief point of disagreement remained about Amir Ali. Indian Moslems do not want Amir Ali at the helm of Hejaz affairs while the Delegation persists in supporting Amir Ali's suzerainty.

LATE MR. B. K. DHURANDHAR

LAW STUDENTS TO PREPETUATE MEMORY.

Last Saturday, the students of the Government Law school held a mass meeting to mourn the loss of their saintly Principal B. K. Dhurandhar. The law school library was packed to thefull. Principal B. G. Wadia occupied the chair. Professors were also present.

After the condolence resolution was passed, all standing, it was resolved to appoint a Committee of students to gather subscriptions and to utilise the said subscriptions to hang a full size oil painting of Principal B. K. Dhurandhar in the Library and, funds permitting, to arrange for a prize or a scholarship for a deserving student in the subject which the Committee would decide in the name of Principal Dhurandhar.

MUNICIPAL SEATS

NEED OF REDISTRIBUTION

DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Monday, Mr. Joseph Baptista presiding.

Mr. V. J. Patel moved:

That the Elections and Procedure Rules Committee be informed in connection with Corporation Resolution dated the 23rd April 1925, that the Corporation desire them to expedite their report in the first instance on the redistribution of seats amongst the existing seven wards of the City, continuing in the meanwhile the consideration of the question of creating and fixing the number of new wards and allocating seats to each of them.

Mr. Patel said it was an important question sooner the Corporation made up its mind the better it would be for it. The redistribution of seats depended on the rearrangement of Wards, as in the latter case the members would be kept in touch with their voters. On the suggestion of the Commissioner he had asked the committee to deal with the redistribution of the seats, and to postpone the question of rearrangement of Wards to another time. This injustice was perpetrated since 1915 and it had remained so even now, and the Corporation had refused to do any justice to the other Wards. The Fort Ward had only a population of 75,000 and yet it had 12 seats, although it was entitled to only seven or eight seats. Population basis was the only basis on which seats should be given, and the Corporation should now remove the injustice done to the city and pass a resolution to that effect. He was agreeable to the redistributions of the seats immediately if necessary, rather than send the question to the Committee and thus delay it for several months.

Dr. A. Viegas seconding said there could be only two standards for the redistribution of seats namely the number of voters and the number of population. But both these standards had not been observed by the last Committee which had distributed the seats.

Mr. S. K. Bole supported. He said no consideration was given to the population basis in redistributing the seats and he did not expect any justice from the present Committee, hence his Bill in the Legislative Council for the purpose.

AMENDMENTS.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved an amendment that the seats in the Fort Ward be reduced by four immediately and that they be added to F and G Wards.

The President ruled the amendment out of order, and Mr. Jamnadas then put it in the form of a recommendation to the Committee. The permission to amend was, however, refused by the Corporation.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai moved an amendment that the Corporation recommended the Committee that the seats in the Fort Ward be reduced by four and that the four seats be distributed among B. E. F. and G. Wards. He complained that the present distribution of seats was very unjust to the other Wards.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai seconding said it was only equitable to redistribute the seats according to the population basis.

Mr P. J. Murzaban said the Fort Ward was the stronghold of Parsis and to lessen the seats in that Ward was to lessen their number in the Corporation. Population was not the criterion of the distribution of seats, but brains and the Fort Ward had them in plenty.

Mr. I. S Haji moved an amendment, that all Wards after the Wards "report" in the original proposition be deleted.

There being no seconder the amendment fell to the ground.

Sir V. A. Dabholker moved an amendment that the Corporation were of opinion that there was no necessity for changing the arrangement of seats without a decision on the question of changing the number and boundaries of the Wards.

This was ruled out of order.

Mr. S. D. Navalker also spoke supporting the proposition.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said it was notorious when legislation was passed the Government forgot to add the schedule to it. The reference of the matter to the Committee was that the schedule was not prepared properly and the object of the legislation to democratise was thus defeated. The Act never said that Parsis should be returned, as Mr. Marzaban had suggested, neither Nationalists, but it said that the ratepayers should return their proper representatives. While the Fort Ward had a population of 75,000 it had 12 seats and the Byculla ward with a population of 2,39,000 had only 10 seats. Was that justice, he asked?

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla said the last speaker was not just. For if population was the only basis then the seats in B. C. and D Wards should also be reduced and added to F and G Wards, for those Wards also had a larger number of seats than their populations warranted. He could have understood if Mr. Jamnadas had suggested that, but he had not, and they could now understand why he had not done so.

Mr. Balubhai's amendment was declared lost, and Mr. Patel's original motion was lost by a large majority.

LOAN WORKS

Mr. K. F. Nariman moved: That the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation are of opinion that in the matter of expenditure on Loan Works, the accompanying rules should be observed by him and the other officers concerned. Mr. Nariman said lakhs of public funds were fruttered away by the Commissioner because he was not observing the rules most essential for the purpose, which had existed in all public bodies, but were never followed in the Corporation.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla moved an amendment that the subject matter of the proposition be referred to the Procedure and Rules Committee for consideration and report.

Mr. B. N. Gamadia moved on other amendment that the question be referred to the Municipal Standing Committee.

The Commissioner had no objection to send the matter to Committee, but he thought some of the rules suggested by Mr. Nariman were very absurd, and the result would be if the Secretary wanted to send a telegram he would have to ask Mr. Nariman to be present. While he said that, he also admitted that some of the rules proposed were good.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai said it was not proper for the Commissioner to hit his opponent unfairly. If he had any arguments let them be advanced fairly, but the Commissioner should not bring forward such untenable and flimsy arguments.

Dr. Batliwalla's amendment was adopted.

The Corporation then adjourned till to-day 3-40 p.m.

SIR ABDUR RAHIM.

TO RETURN TO PUBLIC LIFE AFTER RETIREMENT?

The Calcutta correspondent of the "Daily Haqiqat" strongly contradicts the rumour appearing in the press that Sir Abdur Rahim has been offered and has accepted the presidentship of the proposed Royal Commission for the suggested revision of the present Reforms. Further, he says that Sir Abdur Rahim is not willing to serve on the Commission if it is appointed. He has decided definitely, to return to public life after his retirement from the Bengal Executive Council.

SWAMI VIVEKANANDA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—Your observations on the correspondence in your issue of the 23rd on the "Swami Vivekananda Statue Fund" by Mr. Pindi and Mr. Waugh, have been made to the point and now the public expect a further move in the direction denoted by you from Mr. Pindi. It is evident that Mr. Pindi is an admirer of the Swamiji as anyone else, who knows anything about the Swamiji's, writings, and speeches. But the question that agitates my mind is, which is of urgent necessity—erecting a statue of Swami Vivekananda or to take necessary and sufficient measures to propagate his gospel? I feel that any admirer of the Swamiji would be better advised to take the latter course. The importance of statues will come in, only at a particular stage of propaganda. The Shree Ramakrishna Ashram at Khar is an institution started to propagate the Swamiji's gospel. It is an institution to give life to the soul for those who are eager about it, an institution needy of support for its very maintainence. A building fund was started and only about Rs. 6,000/- has been collected so far and the building is half-finished. But for the efforts of Mr. Ginwala and a few sympathisers, the institution would have not been in existence so long. Are there not sufficient Hindus in Bombay who care anything for their religion? Are there not people in Bombay who aspire for the liberation of their soul? Let such of those who care for their religion of Vedanta try to give life to the institution which lives for us. The Swamiji in charge, would be glad to be relieved of their fetters, but they belong to the diciplined organization and they cannot go off leaving the Ashram work. It is, therefore, the duty of the public to support such a religious institution.

"It blesseth him who gives and him who takes" Will not the religious-minded people take". Will not the religious-minded people cularly to the wealthy and middle class Hindus of Bombay to help this religious body with their munificence. Any information on the subject can be had from the President, Shree Ramakrishna Aharam, Khar.—Yours, etc.

K. A. S.

Bombay, June 25.

BARODA LOKMANYA LIBRARY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to your comments on 'Service-securing Agencies,' the following will be of public interest. There appeared an advertisement for a graduate for the Lokmanya Library, Baroda, on a salary of Rs. 110-5-250, in your paper of 25th and 27th April. The applicant was required to send one anna stamp for reply. In these days of unemployment, the response must have been very great. Time passed and on 16th May another advertisement appeared that the "plan was dropped." Now Sir, this is nothing but a new way of securing some money by way of postage stamps. Is there any library bearing this name in Baroda? Why was the plan dropped all of a sudden? Why did the advertisement appear before full consideration? These are the questions, which the authorities of the library should answer in public interest.—Yours, etc.

C. M. KAMDAR, B. A.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The total mortality from epidemic diseases reported during the week ended Saturday, the 20th instant in the Central Provinces amuonted to 36 against 40 in the preceding week.

The Divisional Superintendent, Lahore, N. W. Railway wires under date June 29th:—

Due to excessive rain the line between Therisasi and Gujranwalla has been rendered unsafe for passage of trains. Mail trains are diverted via Shandra and Sangla Hill and passenger trains are being transhipped. It is anticipated that through running will be restored by 4 O'clock this evening.—A. P.

NATAL INDIANS DISENFRANCHISED

ECHOES OF ASIATIC BILL.

INDIA AD SOUTH AFRICA.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

JOHANNESBURG, May 25.

The week of the Prince of Wales who landed at Cape Town at the end of the last month, the only topic of to-day in South Africa Voluminous reports of his tour attended by municipal addresses and reception of the people without the distinction of colour or creed are being freely published in the South African Press. But so far as the Indians of South Africa are concerned his presence had not in any way soothed the racial atmosphere. Incidentally or otherwise, 30th April, the day of Prince's arrival, was the day when Natal Indians were totally disenfranchised by the Government of South Africa who accepted and endorsed the Natal Township Amendment Act passed by the Natal Provincial Council through a notice published in "The Gazette." 30th April will be always remembered by the Indians of Natal as "the darkest day" in the history of Indians in South Africa. Indians, however, have decided to welcome the Prince and present him with addresses and valuable gifts inspite of the fact that they are not in mood to receive him with a glad heart.

REPATRIATION PLAYS HAVOC.

Sir Benjamin Robertson's and, let me add, the Indian Government's betrayal in connection with the repatriation scheme, has played havoc in South Africa and Indians are leaving for India at the cost of their rights of domicile, to return to the streets of Madas or Calcutta. According to the Minister of the Interior Indians can be repatriated at the rate of 2,000 per annum since 1914. "With greater inducement offered," says Dr. Malan "repatriation should be increased by 600 annually." Die Burger," the leading nationalist paper of Cape Town, asks its readers not to attach much importance to the repatriation scheme, in its opinion, the repatriates are usually the less prosperous of the community and their dependence the competition with the White will remain. It asks for the strict application of public health laws and invites the Government of India and the Cape to support the Government in That the men who have by the sweat of their brow, toiled day and night for the welfare of the country of their adoption are forced to leave the country is the tragic irony of fate.

NEW ASIATIC BILL.

The tragic story of the grievances of Indians in South Africa does not end there. Even the local Anglican churches have joined the ranks of the enemies of Indians. they too are asking for the so-called relief from Oriental invasion." Dr. Malan the Minister of the Interior has already drafted new Asiatic Bill and the Cabinet has approved it. Speaking in the House of Assembly on the subject Dr. Malan said:—

"I not hold out any hope that the Asiatic Bill will be introduced in the House of Assembly before the very end of the session. I have no hope that the Bill will get on the Statute Book this year, but I do very good reason, which I will state if I introduce the Bill, why it should introduced during the session."

Now it is known that Dr. Malan has up his sleeve it may be his desire to pull the Bill through before it causes a sensation in the side world or rouses the anger of India.

A curious face which came out in the Hou from the lips of Dr. Malan was that communication had been received from Indian Government suggesting a Round Table Conference on the Indian question in the Union and that no reply had been sent to the Union Government to communication.

The Government of India would ask a Round Table Conference soon after representations made by the influential deputation led by Sir Dinshaw Petit and Sir Purushottamdas in February, what expected by Indians here, but what I feel most is that the Union Government has not shown even the courtesy to reply to that most important communication which if published in India would have evoked the support of the people and the press. But we, who are on the spot know very well that the Union Government has a figure for the Government of India's public opinion. The Colour Bill also has been passed by the House of Assembly without fear of incurring the "wrath of Black Africa and yellow." It is ready to support any unworthy ordinance passed by the Provincial Council. It is ready to deport any or everyman if he comes in the trap of the iniquitous law of the country. Even Mr. Horace Gardiner in commenting on a case said, "the Immigration Department of South Africa frequently acts in the most unreasonable manner and gives the Indian no assistance at all. It is the most one-handed department I know of."

India will note this and reply in the emphatic matter by deeds that will teach South African Whites to behave better the earnest appeal of Indians in the.

MUNICIPAL BYE-ELECTION.

The two candidates for the seat in the Municipal Corporation caused by the death of Mrs. Harriet Hodgkinson, representative A Ward. They are Dr. W. G. Forbes, M. A., M. D. and Mr. Eruchshah Rustomji Hirjibehon J. P. Editor and Proprietor of the "Kaiser-i-Hind". The election will take place on the 6th July.

HIGH COURT.

ABDUCTION OF MARRIED WOMAN

ACCUSED'S APPEAL ADMITTED.

Victor Louis Barielly—Appellant.

vs.

William Ferdinand Gilbert—Respondent.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Fawcett and Mr. Madgaonker at the High Court, Mr. I. J. Sopher applied, on behalf of the appellant, for admission of appeal against the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate Mr. Rangnekar who convicted him, along with two others, on the charge of abducting the wife of William Ferdinand Gilbert, Assistant Station Master at the Victoria Terminus Station. Counsel also applied to release the appellant on bail till the disposal of the appeal.

The complainant W. F. Gilbert was legally married to Ethel Gilbert in 1912, and they have two issues of the marriage aged 8 and 6. Accused No. 2, Mrs. Yoonne Fern is a married woman but has left her husband in Persia. She was a school friend of Mrs. Gilbert, and, according to the latter, they became very friendly since 1910 and used to correspond with each other whilst accused No. 2 was in Persia. She returned to Bombay in April 1924 and stayed for a day or two with the complainant and Mrs. Gilgert, and thereafter used to visit them very often. Accused No. 1 (the appellant) is an associate of No. 2, and apparently knew her in Persia and followed her to Bombay. It was admitted by accused Nos. 1 and 2 that they had decided to elope to Rangoon and live there together. Accused No. 3 who is a friend of theirs was for a few months a Ticket Collector at the Victoria Terminus Station under the complainant. Mrs. Gilbert and the accused used to meet at a tailor's shop in Sitaram Buildings.

On 12th September 1924, Mrs. Gilbert disappeared from her husband's house, taking with her all the cash and jewellery. All the three accused, according to a prearranged plan, left the same day with her and went to Madras. There No. 3 and Mrs. Gilbert lived separately, passing as husband and wife. No. 3 got no work and lived on Mrs. Gilbert's money and finally left her on 6th November giving her Rs. 200. The rest of Mrs. Gilbert's money amounting to Rs. 3,000 was gone. Mrs. Gilbert then lived with Nos. 1 and 2 who subsequently brought her back.

In convicting the accused, the Magistrate observed that it made no difference, even if Mrs. Gilbert was willing to go with the accused or as No. 3 said "she was the tempter and he the victim." According to the authorities, this section was evidently intended for the protection of husband. It was the taking or enticing of the wife from the husband for illicit purpose that constituted the offence. "The wife's complicity in the transaction is no more material in a charge under this section than it is in a charge of adultry. Then again as has been pointed out by the Bombay High Court, the fact that the woman accompanied the accused of her own free will does not diminish the criminality of the act."

His Worship therefore convicted all the accused, and sentenced Nos. 1 and 3 to a fine of Rs. 300 each, in default 4 month's rigorous imprisonment. His Worship also sentenced No. 2 to pay a fine of Rs. 300, but did not pass any sentence of imprisonment in default, as she was pregnant. The fine if recovered, was ordered to be paid to the complainant. Against this order, the first accused filed the present application to admit an appeal.

Their Lordships admitted the appeal but refused to grant bail.

SUIT FOR SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE.

DISPUTE REGARDING LEASE.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Kajiji at the High Court disposed of the suit filed by Maruti Morarji Palve against Jalimsingh Mancharsingh, owner of a property at Fanaswadi, for a declaration that he was entitled to occupy the premises under an alleged agreement, and for an order of specific performance of it against the defendant, or in the alternative claiming to recover Rs. 3880 from him as compensation.

The defendant had let the premises to the plaintiff at the rent of Rs. 32 per month prior to November 1921, but subsequently he obtained a decree under which the plaintiff was ordered to vacate in April 1922. But, according to the plaintiff, the defendant by an oral agreement, agreed to lease the premises to him a further period of 15 years on his paying Rs. 5,000 in advance towards rent. The balance of Rs. 760 being due at the end of the 13th year of lease.

The defendant, on the other hand, denied the alleged agreement, and stated that it was improbable that he would have given the plaintiff such a long lease at the same rental after he had obtained the decree. Further, he maintained that if any such agreement was in fact made, the plaintiff would have certainly put it in writing.

During the hearing the plaintiff in his evidence modified his statement by saying that he was to pay Rs. 5,000 in a lump sum which was to be a sort of a guarantee for him to remain in occupation for the whole period.

His Lordship, on the evidence, held that there was no satisfactory proof as to the existence of the agreement, and so there could be no direction against the defendant for specific performance. As regards the alternative claim of the plaintiff for the return of Rs. 4,000 which he contended he had paid in advance as part-payment of the rent, his Lordship found that he had also failed to prove the alleged payments.

His Lordship accordingly dismissed the suit with costs.

MISSING PAGE

30 JUNE 1925

9 TO 10

EAST AND WEST.

A COMMUNIST CANARD.

ANTI-RED ASSASSIN.

SUNLIGHT BATHING.

MEDICAL CONTROL.

SUBSTITUTES FOR NATURE.

(BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

"E PUR SI MCOVE!"

I have told your readers occasionally the reports—some would say "fakes," but content myself with saying "incorrect" ports—of incidents in the "Hunt of the Isheviks." Two or three weeks ago the Chronicle," a journal of alleged "Liberal inciples," reported (we can imagine with that joy) the collapse of the Communist ovement here. The Communist Bookshop 1 King Street, Covent Garden) was closed nd the Communist organisation had ceased exist. So ran the report.

Excited enquirers, mostly of the manifestly non-working classes, turned sadly way from 16, King Street after ocular proof of the continued existence of bookshop and organisation.

Now I see that Reuter after reporting recent Scotland Yard (police) activities against Russian and other foreign holders of permits to stay in Britain, has circulated to India the statement: "Simultaneously the Bolsheviks' bookshop in London has been closed. The Soviet Union Review, an official publication, announces its cessation." While this is a trifle different from the report we were treated to here, it is—as it stands—distinctly open to misinterpretation.

"NOT DEAD YET."

The British communist organisation and publications are not involved in the incident at all. The "Chronicle" has either made a ludicrous error, or done a "bit of a twist." The matter concerns solely the Russian trading organisation in London. At one time it acted as selling agents for all sorts of Russian communist literature; eventually it was decided that it was not consistent with its constitution to retain control of this service, so a new company was formed with unnecessarily ambitious premises, book store, workers' clubrooms and dining rooms. There never existed at any time an interested public large enough to justify such an enterprise. It has now been closed down.

The journal referred to was a review of Russian internal and trade development, and not communist propaganda. All the organs of that propaganda are going along as heretofore: the "Review," the "International," the "Worker's Weekly" and the "Young Communist," and can be obtained together with all the publications previously supplied by the Russian enterprise (Kniga) at the perfectly alive and ready-for-business bookshop.

EXCLUSION OF ALIENS.

Last Thursday in the House of Commons "J.Y.X" (Sir W. Joynson-Hicks, Home Secretary) announced that steps had been taken to keep out foreigners who purposed visiting the annual conference of the Communist Party (the same party that was reported to be closed down). He excused this course on the ground that subversive activities here may be tolerated in the case of indigenous agitators, called by him "British Nationals"; but that foreigners cannot be permitted to come here and make similar speeches.

On Monday it was reported in the Press that Scotland Yard had opened war on "the Reds." On reading further, it appeared that the "war" is, for the present, directed against "undesirable Communists in this country at the moment when the Reds are assembled in conference in Glasgow. Following intense activity by the Flying Squad in London during the week end."—(I quote from the "Daily Graphic" and pass to explain that the Flying Squad has nothing to do with gas bombs, it is a title of the militarised police force—) "it was announced last night that two men had been arrested—one at Ramsgate and the other at Gravesend."

After that we may sleep in peace, assured that the Government, the Constitution, our economic stability and our family life are saved from the Red menace.

AN "ANTI-BOLSH" CRITIC.

"Alter Ego," in "The Near East," writes: "If the expression of fears, menaces, and so one could make our flesh tremble, assuredly the occasional speeches of the Home Secretary, Sir William Joynson-Hicks, would leave us in mortal terror. Up and down the whole effort of human endeavour—religious, political, industrial and social—he ranges, endeavouring to persuade us of the Bolshevist in our midst. The other day he even spoke of the possibility of the assuming by the Government of "effective new powers" to deal with the "great menace" of alien agitators in the British community. Everyone, of course, knew whom he meant, but he has not, so far as one knows, Yet been called an anti-Semite. Possibly that is because it is so very difficult to tak Sir Joynson-Hicks seriously."

BLOOD THIRSTY "ANTIES."

The writer goes on to refer to blood- [illegible] whether seriously or [illegible] not quite clear. The [illegible] should always make evident the [illegible] of his hearer (that is if it is [illegible] to himself). Supposing that he joins [illegible] pack of blood hounds, and bays [illegible] blood-guilt of communists, he is likely [illegible] get mixed in his scents, by reason of [illegible] latest development here.

The Home Office, we are told, "are in possession of a plot, not of communists to assassinate the Home Secretary, but of anti-communists to kill M. Rakowsky, the Russian Government *charge d'affaires* in London. Instructions have been given to the Glasgow police to arrest anti-Reds who are believed to have reached that city and to be the chosen instruments of assassination. During the week-end, an armed police officer has been on duty outside Chesham House, the official London residence of M. Rakowsky. The "selected assassin" is stated to have been smuggled in from Ireland. The charge has received a threatening letter. Let us hope that, like so many others, it is a forged one: a playful pleasantry of a "permant-wave" Fascist youth. On bright spot in all this is, that if the anti-Red plot in any way resembles the Red plots which are continually being discovered, M. Rakowsky's life is absolutely safe.

There we would leave it on a hopeful note—were it not that some Sceptics, of Red and other hues, regard this last alleged plot as further argument for "clearing out the aliens." Many of the critics, and the great mass of the public, are indolent in the ultra-sensitiveness which loves aliens as aliens. What concerns and alarms these people is the "flurk," the game, at the back of all such battues.

ANOTHER STUNT.

This age really seems to have concentrated its energies on the creation of fake jobs for the middle classes. With the domination of legislative and administrative bodies by those classes, every facility is accorded to this practical exercise of class power.

After a period of germ-madness, serum mania, licensed and unlicensed torture of beasts and other methods of alleged research, we have been passing through an "artificial sunlight" mania. This stunt consists in substituting for an exposure to the rays of the sun (which can be done for nothing by anyone without a license), an elaborate therpeutics and mechanical equipment "seriously and systematically practised," largely on helpless infants, by a hungry crowd of academically trained orthodox students, all born by the will of the Almighty to be exempted from manual labour and to be possessed of special skill.

The steady stream of youths who (and whose parents) are resolved to do anything rather than that they shall resort to manual work, make a new problem every few years. So not only must the treatment of patients by artificial light be handled by this crowd of demigods, but ordinary "sun bathing" must be conducted by heliotherapists. "There is reason to believe" (until the hoax is stale) that "interrupted and periodic insolation" (wow! wow!) is superior to vulgar and day sun-bathing.

CATS OUT OF BAGS.

Yet you and I know some of these favoured Olympians. The mental capacity of the vast majority is represented by the "mediocre rags" and the battles for the possession of a shop sign, coupled with assaults on woman lecturers and the gassing of political speakers. From such centres of culture we might reasonably expect grapes and figs, and it is with pain that we hear of someone who has discovered thorns and thistles.

"Already," says Dr. Percy Hall, "harm was being done in sanatorium by the indiscriminate exposure of patients to the midday summer sun, and in private by many practitioners who fell into similar errors. What would we think of a medical man who gave his patients a poisonous dose of strychnine through ignorance of the correct doses? What were we to think of doctors who exposed patients in advanced stages of pulmonary tuberculosis to the heat and glare of the noonday sun?" The ignorant layman would reply that sunlight is not strychnine, and the analogy is untenable, but two things become clear. One is, that doctors must control our sun-bathing; the second is that they are ignorant of its correct control. A pretty prospect! Now we turn to the artificial substitutes for sunlight. In a report of a lecture, headed "Light Clinics Farce," Dr. C. W. Saleeby said that the results from artificial light treatment might improve, but even at their best it was inconceivable that they could equal those from sunlight. He scathed some of the artificial light clinics, even in the West-end of London, where the air might be unfit for human habitation. It would be more than astonishing if it could be proved that two minutes exposure to a mercury vapour lamp which deeply tanned the skin had the same action on blood and bone, brain and endocrine glands, as two hours a day for a week of sunlight, producing the same amount of tan.

Dr. Jessie Maxwell, at the Congress of the Royal Institute of Public Health said that to future generations it would be a matter of wonder that artificial sunlight should ever have been needed. Clearly there was something wrong with a civilisation which needed to have sunlight supplied by a lamp.

A study of the analysed figures of the last census of Great Britain may afford valuable assistance to anyone who is desirous of discovering "what is wrong with our civilisation." The effort to secure livelihood outside of productive labour, which means by living upon productive labour, has resulted in 2 out of every 9 wage-employees being occupied in parasitical vocations. One can imagine the economic factors operating in the case of the artificial sunlight stunt. There is of course the economic pressure of the inventors, makers, users and controllers of apparatus, and of the advertising crowd; but the greatest factor, in my view, is the forcing-out of careers for their precious cadets, by the non-productive classes who can "put up a bit of capital."

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY MUSLIM LEAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I was amused to read the following sentence in Mr. Chagla's appeals this morning: "If, for instance the Maulanas Mohomed Ali and Shaukat Ali have a grievance against the pacific and moderate tone of the League, my earnest request to them is—Let them and their followers join the Bombay League and try to direct its policy into more turbulent and tumultuous channels." This sounds very much like your vain appeal to his 'guru'—Mr. Jinnah—to rejoin the Congress and then try to convert the majority to his own views. There is this difference, that Mr. Jinnah is not a member of the Congress while the Ali Brothers are members of the All India Moslem League and represent the United Provinces on its Council.

Why should they suddenly resign from the U. P. League and join the B. P. M. League?

However, I appreciate Mr. Chagla's desire to vitalise his League and therefore beg to suggest that he should immediately publish in the local newspapers the draft constitution of the B. P. M. League and call a public meeting of the Musalmans of the city and invite prominent men from some large towns in the Presidency of Bombay about the 15th of July, (by which date Bade Bhai Saheb will, expect, have completed his mango tour and returned to his headquarters) to consider:—

1. Ways and means to popularise the B. P. M. League.
2. Amendments to the constitution.
3. The expediency of affiliation to the All-India Moslem League. Yours etc.,

OSMAN SOBANI.

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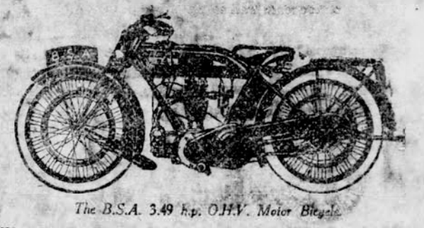

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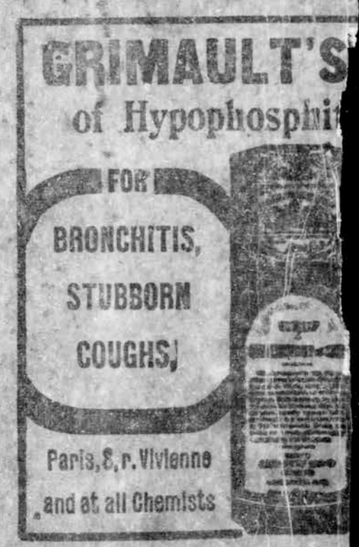

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